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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1927. 日六十月十

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SEVERE SOUTHERN DEFEAT.

NORTH LAUNCHES TWO NEW OFFENSIVES.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN REVIEWS CHINA SITUATION.

STRUGGLE FOR HANKOW.

As the failure of Shansi against Peking is now almost complete, the Fengtien forces are concentrating against the Nationalists, and they claim to have launched two new offensives and to have inflicted a severe defeat on the Southerners on the Grand Canal.

On the contrary, however, Feng Yu-shiang, who is co-operating with Nanking, claims to have surrounded Suchow and that its fall is imminent, while a Nanking report says that the Shansi troops imprisoned in the city of Chochow have broken out and are co-operating with others in a drive against Peking.

Among the outstanding items of interest in the China situation, to-day is a statement in the House of Commons by Sir Austen Chamberlain, in which he reviewed matters generally. He referred to the resumption of trade on the Upper Yangtze and to the formation of a new independent Nationalist Government at Canton. With regard to the boycott, the British Government was considering steps to be taken.

As indicated yesterday, Marshal Tang Seng-chi, the military chief of the Hankow party, does not intend to give up his position without a fight against the Nanking and other opposing forces. It is stated that he has some well-equipped troops.

GROWING TENSION AT FOCHOW.

Shanghai, Nov. 8. proved, there being no sign of Shansi's failure in the North is anti-foreign feeling and the Communist element being sternly renow almost complete, and the Communist element being sternly renow almost complete, and the Communist element being sternly renow almost complete.

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BIG OPIUM HAUL.

\$60,000 WORTH ON A JUNK.

THREE DISCOVERIES MADE.

Another large haul of opium was made yesterday, a Police launch intercepting a cargo boat and discovering concealed in cases of resin, 2,998 taels of prepared opium valued at about \$60,000.

The master was arrested and charged before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, with being in unlawful possession of the drug.

On the application of Mr. Leo d'Almada sr., who appeared for the defence, the defendant was remanded for one week.

Discovery on River Boat.

A further big haul of opium was made yesterday, on the West River boat, Shing On. As the vessel tied up at her usual berth, a party of police boarded the vessel in consequence of the attempted piracy of the vessel during the trip on the West River, with the view of searching for arms or possible pirates amongst the passengers.

They did not find any arms, but, during a minute search in the stern of the vessel, certain deck planks were lifted up to disclose packages. On these being opened, prepared opium, of an amount of 1,400 taels and of an estimated value of \$15,000, was revealed.

The seized drug appears to be of Kwangsi origin, being probably taken aboard at Wuchow. Security was well preserved and had it not been for the special search required by the attempted piracy of the vessel, the opium might possibly have escaped detection.

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THE "SQUEEZE" GAME AGAIN?

INNER HISTORY OF THE CANTON BOYCOTT.

MARKETS NOT AFFECTED.

More particulars about the Anti-British Boycott Society have come to hand from well-informed circles, and it is learned that the electing of pickets for this Society has caused considerable dissension among leaders of the Canton labour unions, reports the vernacular press. The fact is that most of the Labour leaders wanted to have a share in the "squeezing" system, says this report.

It is declared that these pickets frequently aimed at Chinese-owned cargo arriving from the various river-boats at Canton. Cargo arriving at Canton assigned to foreign firms has been left untouched in most cases.

A Semi-Boycott.

The pickets have not gone so far as to confiscate the goods, but they intend to see to it that if the goods are worth, say, \$100, then the owner shall give them a "commission," "consolation" or "fine," or whatever they like to call it, of about \$50, if he wants to have his goods back.

Considering that at present all over the Canton markets, British and Japanese goods are freely sold, and members of this Society have paid no attention to them, nor tried to prevent merchants selling them, what these pickets aim at is "squeeze" and consequently they have centred their attention on the steamer wharves. That these pickets make a fairly good income at the expense of the Canton merchants is obvious.

Merchants Protest.

On Monday, representatives of the Canton merchants appealed to the Canton Government for help, and probably because of this, within two or three days the activities of the pickets are said to have relaxed considerably.

THE TRADE BARRIERS CONVENTION.

Geneva, Nov. 8. Eighteen out of 35 States participating in the trade barriers conference, have signed the convention.

The States not signing the convention include Canada, India, the Irish Free State, the United States and Australia, they giving as their reason the necessity for their Governments carefully examining the terms of the convention.

The principal signatories include Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Japan. The British delegate also signed on behalf of North Ireland and parts of the Empire not independently represented in the League.—*Reuter.*

U.S. BANKER'S FATAL FALL.

New York, Nov. 8. Mr. Alexander Phillips, a banker associated for many years with the Guaranty Trust Company, and well-known in Bombay, Melbourne and Paris, has died of a fractured skull, after jumping out of a window at hospital, where he had been taken suffering from heart disease.—*Reuter's American Service.*

S. AFRICAN PRECIOUS STONES.

Capetown, Nov. 8. Parliament has adjourned until January 25. There will be, however, a joint sitting of the Senate and Assembly to-morrow to discuss the Precious Stones Bill, as the Senate has insisted on its amendments to the Bill, which the Assembly has refused to accept.—*Reuter.*

DISPUTE NOT YET SETTLED.

London, Nov. 8. Asked in the House of Commons who would succeed Viscount Cecil on the Preparatory Commission for Disarmament at Geneva, the Premier confirmed the report that it would be Mr. Ronald McNeill (now Baron Cushendun).—*British Wireless.*

BRITAIN'S DELEGATE TO GENEVA.

DISARMAMENT DISCUSSION.

APPEAL OF THE FATSHAN MERCHANTS.

THE FIREWOOD AND RICE TAXATION.

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APPEAL OF THE FATSHAN MERCHANTS.

U. S. FLOODS.

BIG DEATH ROLL REPORTED.

INCALCULABLE DAMAGE.

New York, Nov. 8.

The death roll from the floods is still unknown, but at least 135 people have perished in New England, including 114 in Vermont, 13 in Massachusetts, four in New Hampshire, two in Maine, and two in Connecticut.

The losses of homes, herds, and pedigree cattle are incalculable. The towns in the Winoski Valley have been practically wiped out. Intense cold and snow is impeding relief operations.

The survivors of the Winoski Valley narrate that a ghostly "house of light" passed down-river at the height of the flood.

Life-savers paused in their heroic work to gaze at a three-story house twinkling and bowing in the rush of water, every window being lit up as if the family were inside pursuing their normal occupations. What happened to the house is unknown.

A consignment of coffins was sent to Bolton, Vermont, where many persons had been drowned, and the survivors padded their way to safety.

A 50-ton rock at Manchester, New Hampshire, rolled down the mountain and cut a passing goods train in two. The engine-men jumped out when they heard the rock coming, and escaped.—*Reuter's American Service.*

WAR SECRETARY'S INDIAN VISIT.

TO DISCUSS ARMY QUESTIONS.

London, Nov. 8. Sir Laming Worthington Evans, the Secretary for War, stated that his visit to India was in no sense an official inspection of British troops, for whom the Indian Government was solely responsible.

There were many important questions of finance organisation and administration, for example the future progress of mechanisation and the future position of various units of the British Army, which depended for a successful solution on a common policy agreed upon with the Indian authorities.

He hoped from his visit to India, and the discussion with various authorities, to be able to make some progress in dealing with these and similar matters.—*British Wireless.*

U. S. HOLDING ELECTIONS.

NO BIG ISSUES INVOLVED.

New York, Nov. 8. Very small political interest attaches to the elections being held to-day in a number of towns and States all over America, the issues before the voters being mostly only local, with no bearing on national politics.

Numerous municipal and state officials will come up for election. Picturesque mayoral campaigns will be decided in Philadelphia, Detroit and San Francisco, and Governors will be elected in Kentucky and Mississippi, while in New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania there are contests for three vacant seats in the House of Representatives.

The most important issue in New York is a proposal to extend the term of office of the Governor, from two years to four years, with the election the same years as the Presidential election.—*Reuter's American Service.*

BRITAIN'S DELEGATE TO GENEVA.

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THE FIREWOOD AND RICE TAXATION.

DEMONSTRATIONS AT SHANGHAI.

REMARKABLE THEORY FOR OUTBREAK.

ELECTRICAL REVOLUTIONS.

Shanghai, Nov. 9. There has been sporadic stoning of the Soviet Consulate by demonstrators among the "White" Russians. These people have come into collision with the police riot squad.

Demonstrators are singing the Taarist anthem, and kneeling and praying before the dilapidated Consulate. The building resembles a besieged fortress, the officials being inaccessible to newspapermen. Apparently the Soviet officials are terrified, and are protesting concerning police negligence, while the latter claim that their proffered protection was spurned on the eve of the outbreak.

The opinion is expressed that the trouble is attributable to the ostentatious electric revolutionary decorations transforming the skyline and creating emotional responses.—*Our own correspondent.*

EARLIER REPORT.

No One Was Killed.

Shanghai, Nov. 8. According to the Police reports there were no fatalities as a result of the Consulate riot last night although four White Russians were seriously injured. It is noteworthy that yesterday morning the police offer of protection for the Consulate was curtly rejected by the Consul, M. Koslovsky, who is apparently endeavouring to bring in the Chinese authorities.

Crowds visited the scene to-day and the town is full of rumours, but a recurrence of the trouble is considered unlikely.—*Reuter.*

FRENCH FOREIGN RELATIONS.

A SIGNIFICANT APPOINTMENT.

Paris, Nov. 8. M. Paul Boncour has been elected, by 21 to 9, the president of the foreign committee of the Chamber.

He declared that his election reflected the committee's will to organise peace and carry on a foreign policy in the compass and spirit of the League of Nations.—*Havas.*

Paris, Nov. 8. The Socialist, M. Paul Boncour, has been elected chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, in succession to M. Franklin Bouillon.—*Reuter.*

ANTI-"RED" SOCIETY MEETS.

PROMINENT MEN ATTEND.

The Hague, Nov. 8. The congress of the Anti-Communist International Association has opened under the presidency of Heer Rijke.

General Snyder, the commander-in-chief of the Dutch army during the war, and Heer Patyn, the burgomaster of the Hague, were also present.

M. Aubert, representing France, the president of the "Entente Internationale Contre la Troisième Internationale," thanked Heer Rijke for his cordial welcome to the delegates.—*Reuter.*

FIREWOOD AND RICE TAXATION.

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INDIAN REFORMS.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION.

OBJECTIONS TO PERSONNEL.

London, Nov. 8. Parliament re-opened to-day without ceremony, after the Long Recess. Despite fog and frost several people arrived at five o'clock in the morning in order to secure seats.

Interest to-day centred in Mr. Stanley Baldwin's announcement of the Statutory Commission to enquire into the working of Indian reforms. The Commission, which does not include an Indian, consists of Sir John Simon (Chairman), Viscount Burnham, Lord Strathcona, the Hon. Edward Cadogan, Mr. Stephen Walsh, Colonel Lane-Fox, and Major Attlee.

Mr. Baldwin stated that the names of the Commissioners would be submitted to both Houses in a resolution. The Government was of opinion that the taking of evidence would be greatly facilitated if the Commission invited the Central Indian Legislature to appoint a Joint Select Committee to submit its views in writing to the Commission. This Committee might remain in being for any subsequent consultation desired by the Commission. A similar procedure might be adopted with the Provincial Legislatures. Parliament would be invited to refer the proposals of the Commission to a Joint Committee of both Houses, with which a delegation from the Select Committee of the Central Indian Legislature would be invited to confer.—*Reuter.*

Amending the Act.

London, Nov. 8. The House of Lords formally agreed to the first reading of a Bill introduced by Lord Birkenhead amending Section 84 of the Government of India Act with respect to the time of the appointment of the Statutory Commission.—*Reuter.*

Viceroy's Statement.

London, Nov. 8. A statement by the Viceroy (Lord Irwin) is published in an *Extraordinary Gazette* of India announcing the terms, similar to those of Mr. Stanley Baldwin's in the House of Commons, of the appointment of the Statutory Commission. The statement says that His Majesty's Government hopes the Commission will proceed to India early in the New Year on a short visit and that it will return to India in October to perform the main task. As regards the composition of the Commission it was doubtful whether a Commission including a substantial proportion of Indian members would satisfy the condition that it be unbiased and competent to present an accurate picture of the facts to Parliament. It is emphasised that the method chosen by His Majesty's Government would assure Indians of a better opportunity of influencing the passage of these great events.—*Reuter.*

Opinion in Delhi.

Delhi, Nov. 8. The announcement of the personnel of the Commission has up to the present been received quietly.

Colonel Gidney, who is the representative of Anglo-Indians and domiciled Europeans in the Assembly, welcomed the Commission, and said that if the Commission were boycotted and Parliament therefore refused to proceed with it, Indians would have themselves to thank for retarding the hands of the reform clock.

On the contrary, Indian circles are most disappointed at the absence of Indians, and Sir Tej Sapru has declared that the Commission will not inspire confidence and not command public support.

Sir Abdul Rahim, a leading Muslim, said that a serious blunder had been committed and he hoped that the British Parliament would refuse to sanction the Commission unless Indians were adequately represented.—*Reuter.*

Swrajists Urge Boycott.

Calcutta, Nov. 8. The newspaper *The Statesman* says that the announcement of the Commission is well-timed and well-considered, and only a mal-

(Continued on Page 8.)

DAIRY FARM NEWS

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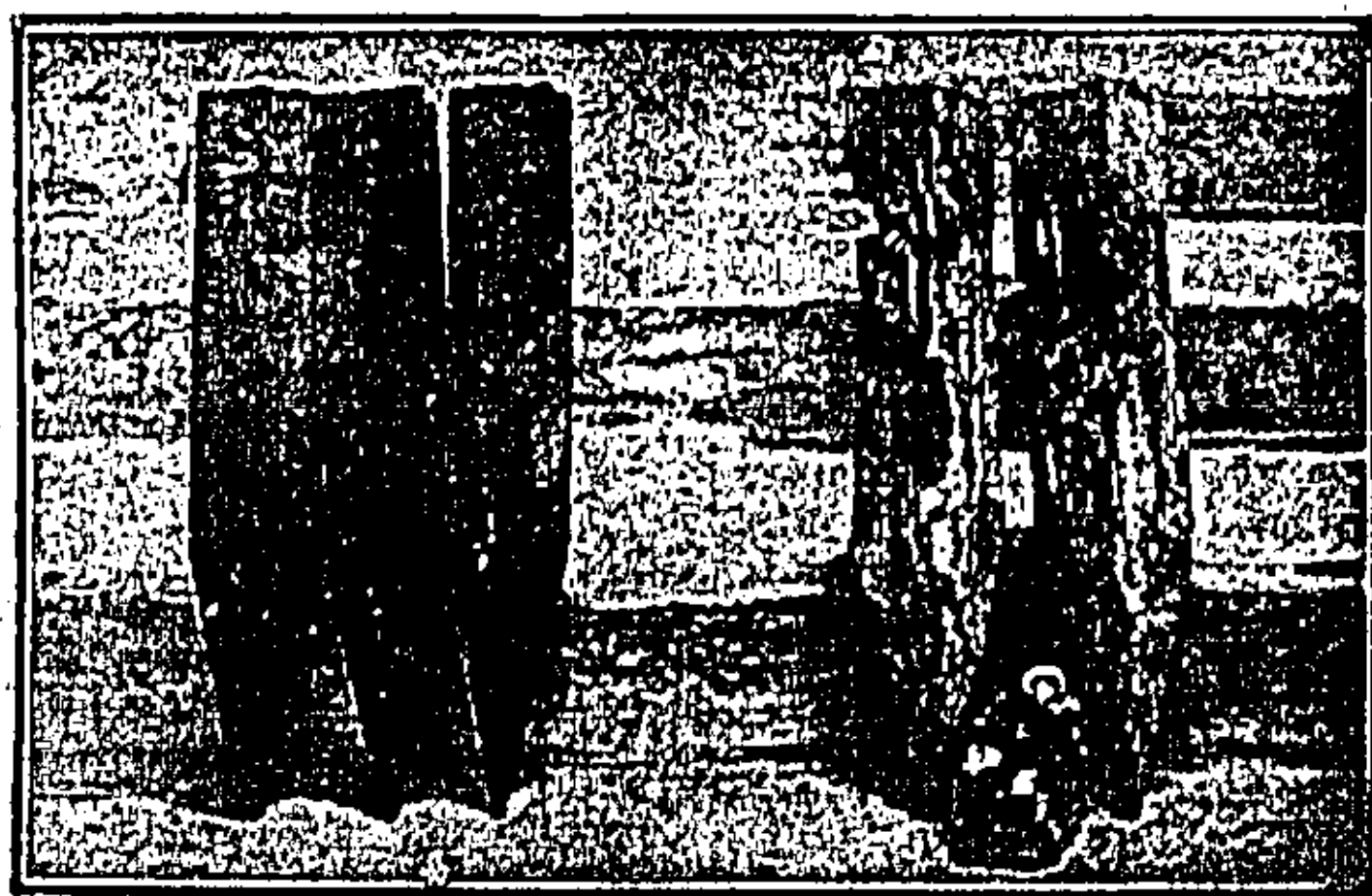
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YANGTZE PIRATES.

SOME THRILLING INCIDENTS.

During the first half of October seven American missionaries—three men and four ladies—and three Canadians, arrived in Ichang, says a N. Y. D. News correspondent. Their destinations were Chungking, Suiling, Tzechow, and Chengtu. Ichang and westward, conditions are so uncertain that travellers are placed in a perplexing position. Ichang a week or two earlier had passed through a little reign of terror. Foreigners were held up in sampans at the nose of a pistol. The daughter of the Italian Consul at Chungking, while being transferred from one steamer to another at dusk, fell into the trap and over \$1,000 was paid. True, the military made a house-to-house inspection and all caught with arms were arrested, and it was reported that the captains of the gunboats were invited to witness their execution.

This evidently had a good effect, for everybody became quite respectful and friendly, and the sampans men as obliging as ever. Though local conditions were encouraging the news from the gorges was most disturbing. The robbers were adopting the methods so successfully carried out by coast pirates. They would board a steamer as passengers, and when they reached their "Bias Bay of the Yangtze" would whip out their automatics and force anchorage. Several ships had already fallen into their hands. Some were looted, others paid heavy fines. No respect was paid to the flag, whether Italian, French, or American, or even the Japanese, until a party of marines surprised them. To secure further immunity the Japanese steamers refused, it was reported, to carry passengers, foreign or Chinese.

As the Yangtze Rapids str. Iping had made a successful journey to Chungking and back the Canadian party took passage, and on Saturday morning, October 15, steamed into the Ichang Gorge. Two whorl-ridden automatics cowering the bridge, where captain, pilot and wheelman all stood. Of those who held up the steamer possibly not more than five were armed. That, however, seemed quite sufficient to cow the scores of sailors and passengers. The vessel crossed the river and came to anchor. Another pirate came to the bridge and ordered the passengers to be seated in the captain's cabin.

Motley Bands from the Hills.

Down the mountain paths straggled motley bands of the brigand type. Some had red headgear or sashes, others were decked in purple, while others had different kinds of headgear, from an old straw hat to an imposing helmet. There were evidently two bands of tufei (citizen bandits) supported by disbanded or deserted soldiers. The ship certainly was in the hands of a fearsome bunch who would make quick work of looting when the order was given. The irony of the situation was that there were five steamers all in a row ploughing up the Yangtze. A swift Japanese steamer was ahead.

As the Iping was crossing the river, two other steamers passed under full steam, received a storm of shots in silence, and soon passed out of sight. The last steamer turned tail and fled back to Ichang. During all this hurly-burly the three foreign passengers and the newly-appointed agent for Chungking sat in a row, where the steel plates would give most protection from shots on the outside, while in front a husky chap with an eagle eye leaned on the window sill with his finger on the trigger of a fairly long-barrelled automatic, pointing six inches above their heads. The bridge head was soon filled with newcomers. They would whisper among themselves and then one or two would come to the nearest window and take a good look at each of the foreigners. This was somewhat disconcerting, as it looked as if they were picking out a "fei chu" or a fat pig, in case they should need some one as surety for the modest sum of \$3,000 which they were

demanding for the release of the steamer.

The Sword of Damocles.

Including the few hundred dollars the passengers had with them, the compradore could not raise a thousand. They did not want a cheque or I. O. U. Silver or loot was their ultimatum. The sword of Damocles was swinging on a tender thread over the passengers' luggage and the ship's valuables. They lowered their price to \$5,000. They could not believe a ship was penniless, but time was flying and something must be done. "Give us an I. O. U. and the Captain for security, and the ship can proceed to raise the money." That would not do as the steamer could not go without her captain. Once more a keen look at the four "fei chu". But what would the ship carry if a passenger, though a foreigner, were taken. No, if the Captain cannot go we will take the compradore, Mr. Wang, a graduate of Boone University, Wuchang.

After much parley the crowd left the bridge. The prospective "fei chu" breathed more easily and crossed their legs, when suddenly a figure darted past the windows and stood in the door. His face bore an expression that made it impossible to decide quickly whether he was trying to smile or to look fierce. In one hand a black automatic was swinging in the other a bag of silver dollars. He had evidently slipped away from his companions to do a little business on the side.

Swinging his automatic about and rattling his silver dollars, he blurted out, "I want to buy rings you have or watches." The agent unclosed his wrist watch and passed it over without bidding. Only the senior member of the party wore a ring. He stepped out as the other stepped in, and the pilot gave the hint to remove it, which was done. Here was an explanation of the scrutiny that the party had trembled under. They were looking for rings, watches and possibly spectacles. It was the senior member's gold ring that had so attracted their attention. The pirate was dismayed when, looking each man's fingers, he could not find the coveted ring. As the senior member had slipped out, he suspected him. Then followed a battle in diplomacy.

Nerve-shaking Suspense.

According to Chinese custom, must you not honour your father and mother, brothers and sisters, your wife etc.? He tried to maintain his brazenness but finally melted into a smile, and after asking the price of the watch the agent had handed to him and finding it was to be a gift, thanked him and glided away. The agent then declared that the watch was no good, and seemed pleased for an opportunity to get rid of it. After an hour or so of nerve-shaking suspense, the pirates decided to go ashore. As they were struggling up the hill the steamer got under way, and none too soon. The compradore reported later that a section of the pirates were furious at the settlement, when they had the ship in their hands, and had not the steamer sailed immediately would have made a second attack for loot.

The steamer escaped Scylla only to fall into Charybdis. Proceeding to Patong, the pirates were practically interned for three days by the military. Armed soldiers sat, so to speak, on the anchor chains. Fortunately the military officers at Patong were friends of the compradore, and by their good offices the compradore was released when the pirates were assured of receiving over \$1,300, as much of a delay increased the demands. There is considerable evidence to assert that the military leaders on this stretch of the river have representatives at the Yangtze Bias Bay. One of the "head men" and a number of pirates came to Patong while others travelled to Chungking to receive the silver.

The Pirates' Lair.

The pirates' lair is situated in Nanchang's Land. It is a neutral stretch between the jurisdiction of Tang Seng-chi and Yang Sen, a district over which neither General claims absolute authority, a place where opposing soldiers might easily come into conflict. Patong where Yang Sen has a number of troops, is in Hupch, really Tang Seng-chi's territory, and only 10 miles from the robber district. If the pirates are acting semi-officially, no more adaptable situation could be chosen. Patong is not the only place where piratical methods are used. The steamers may be held up at any port. At Wushan city, three different parties demanded \$200 each from the Iping. They were argued down to \$300 for the three.

Notwithstanding these difficulties and dangers, steamers are plying up and down and undoubtedly doing a lucrative business.

IRENE PIRATES COMMITTED.

THE DEFENCE OUTLINED.

The preliminary trial of the Chinese charged with the piracy of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company's Irene on October 19, came to a conclusion in Mr. R. E. Lindsell's Court yesterday afternoon, when all the seven men were committed to the next Criminal Sessions at the Supreme Court.

All the defendants, except the first, made a statement to the Magistrate.

Mr. Leo D'Almada e Castro, junior, instructed by Mr. Leo D'Almada e Castro, senior, representing the fourth defendant, outlined briefly the line of defence he would adopt in the Supreme Court. His contention was that the trial and punishment of the pirates was outside the jurisdiction of the Court of Hongkong.

In addressing the Court, Mr. D'Almada said: "Your Worship, in accordance with the ruling of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, I will disclose briefly to your Worship, my main defence. Before going into the subject, I will, with your Worship's permission, recapitulate some of the salient facts of this case as they have come out in the evidence."

The first fact I wish to bring once more to your Worship's notice, is this. The Irene was a Chinese ship, sailing under the Chinese flag, carrying a Chinese crew and Chinese passengers. She sailed from a Chinese port on a voyage that would normally have ended in a Chinese port.

My second point is this: That the firing of the Irene and the arrest of the alleged pirates took place within the territorial waters of China.

Your Worship will now permit me to give what I consider to be the international law with regard to jurisdiction in territorial waters and again international law with regard to piracy.

It has for a long time been generally known that a state has jurisdiction and jurisdiction over a certain portion of the water washing its coast. The question of this portion has varied from time to time, but it has for some considerable period been settled at one marine league or three miles.

No Jurisdiction.

With regard to the question of piracy, this, being an offence against all countries, is, as a rule, triable and punishable everywhere. To this rule, however, there is one exception, the act of piracy as an offence against the municipal law of a particular state.

Applying this point to the present case, we get the following: That the conditions necessary for this act of piracy to be one against the municipal law of any particular state, are satisfied in this case.

Mr. D'Almada was about to quote the case of the Attorney General for Hongkong against Kwak A Sing, when Mr. Lindsell pointed out that it would not be worth while going into details especially as Mr. D'Almada had indicated that he intended to reserve his defence.

Continuing, Mr. D'Almada said: "My submission is that the present case comes under the ruling of Lord Justice Mellish in the case of the Attorney General for Hongkong versus Kwak A Sing and it is therefore an offence against the municipal law of China. The proper authorities for trying, and if they are found guilty, punishing, the alleged pirates are the Chinese, and the proper procedure would have been to hand these alleged pirates over to the Chinese authorities for trial."

Further to strengthen my case is the fact that the arrest of these seven Chinese took place within the territorial waters of China.

I may mention that no proof is necessary that China has laws dealing with piracy."

Mr. Lindsell: Your contention practically amounts to this, that

the Hongkong authorities have no jurisdiction.

Mr. D'Almada: Yes, Your Worship.

Mr. Lindsell: That makes it quite clear.

Prisoners' Defence.

The first defendant, after being duly warned, did not make a statement.

The second defendant said: "I boarded the steamer to go to Amoy in order to find an Englishman named Pitt, who is employed in a dock at Amoy, with a view to getting employment. When the Irene reached the entrance of Amoy, a piracy started. I was then on deck. The pirates called upon me to lead them assistance, threatening to shoot me if I refused. I had no alternative but to obey. Even the European officers obeyed, therefore, how could I, a mere passenger, disobey them. I was forced to act as a pirate, and I may add that this was against my will. I have been in foreign employ for twenty-six years, mostly on English vessels. As late as last year I was on an English vessel. I picked up a knowledge of English in the engine room. I did not learn English to become a pirate."

Mr. Lindsell: What is the good of talking nonsense. People don't learn English to become pirates.

Continuing, the second defendant said that he had been falsely accused. He ended up by thanking the Magistrate for patiently writing down his statement.

Committed for Trial.

The third defendant gave a somewhat similar story and said that he also had been compelled by the pirates to work. He said that the pirates were Southerners, and because that was so, the Northerners at the identifications called every Southerner a pirate.

The fifth defendant claimed to be a passenger proceeding to Amoy to find employment. The sixth man claimed that the only connection he had with the pirates was that he smoked two pipes of opium with one of them in the steward's quarters.

The seventh defendant said he was given a choppy by the pirates in order to chop certain strings. He remembered being assured by the pirates that because he was a Cantonese he had nothing to fear.

When all the statements were made, Mr. Lindsell said: "All the seven defendants stand committed to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court."

RUMANIAN TRIAL.

THE PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION CONCLUDED.

Bucharest, Nov. 8. The preliminary investigation of M. Manolesco has concluded. A definite charge has been published containing a list of fifteen points on which Manolesco will be accused at the trial, which will begin on November 11. Colonel Theodoresco has been liberated.

The newspaper Adeverul says that Manolesco told the Magistrate that he did not intend to overthrow the constitution and declared that Prince Carol said he was willing to sit on the Council of Regency and recognise the sovereignty of King Michael. Reuter.

UNIVERSITY HOSTELS.

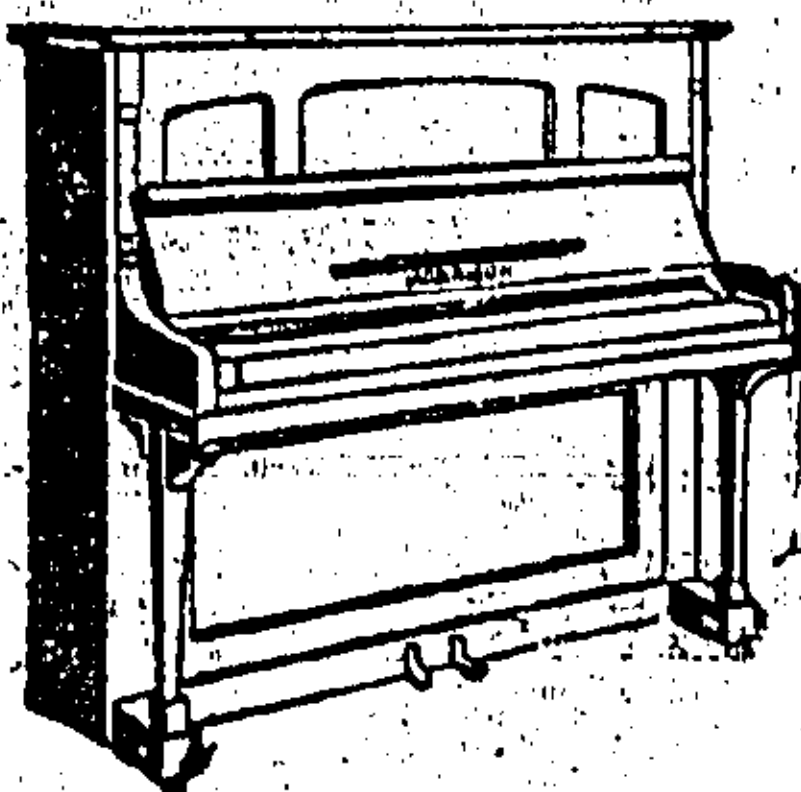
OPENED IN FRANCE FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS.

Paris, Nov. 8. Recent manifestations show that a bright outlook is promised to Paris university city. Last Friday Prince Leopold of Belgium solemnly inaugurated the Belgian hostel. Yesterday the Dutch and Swedish Ministers signed contracts establishing hostels for students of their respective countries, expressing the wish that they might attain a perfect knowledge of French sciences and literature. Hava.

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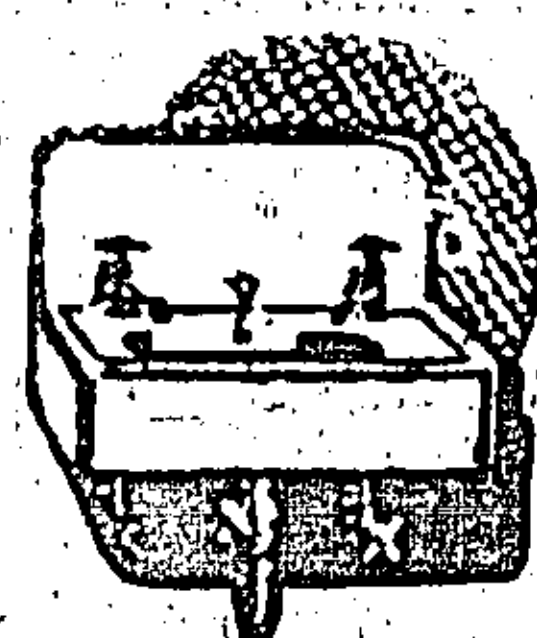
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HING LUNG St.

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ITS QUALITY THAT COUNT.

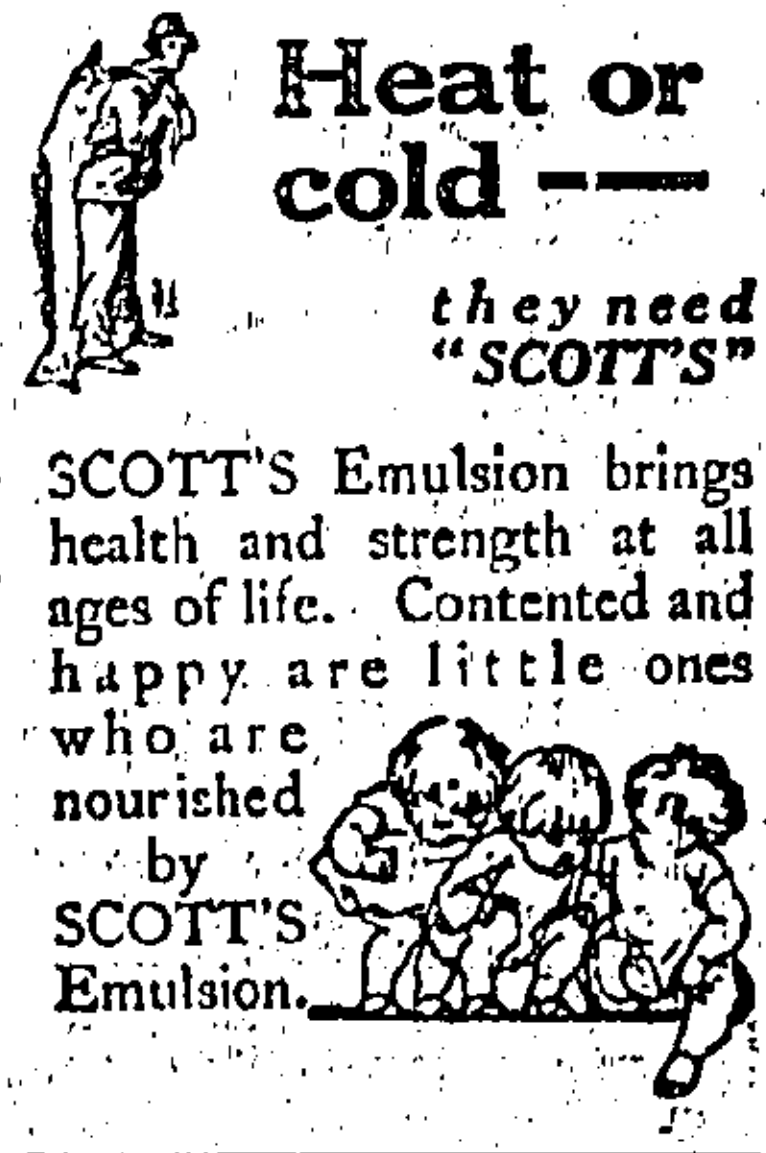
SALESMAN SAM

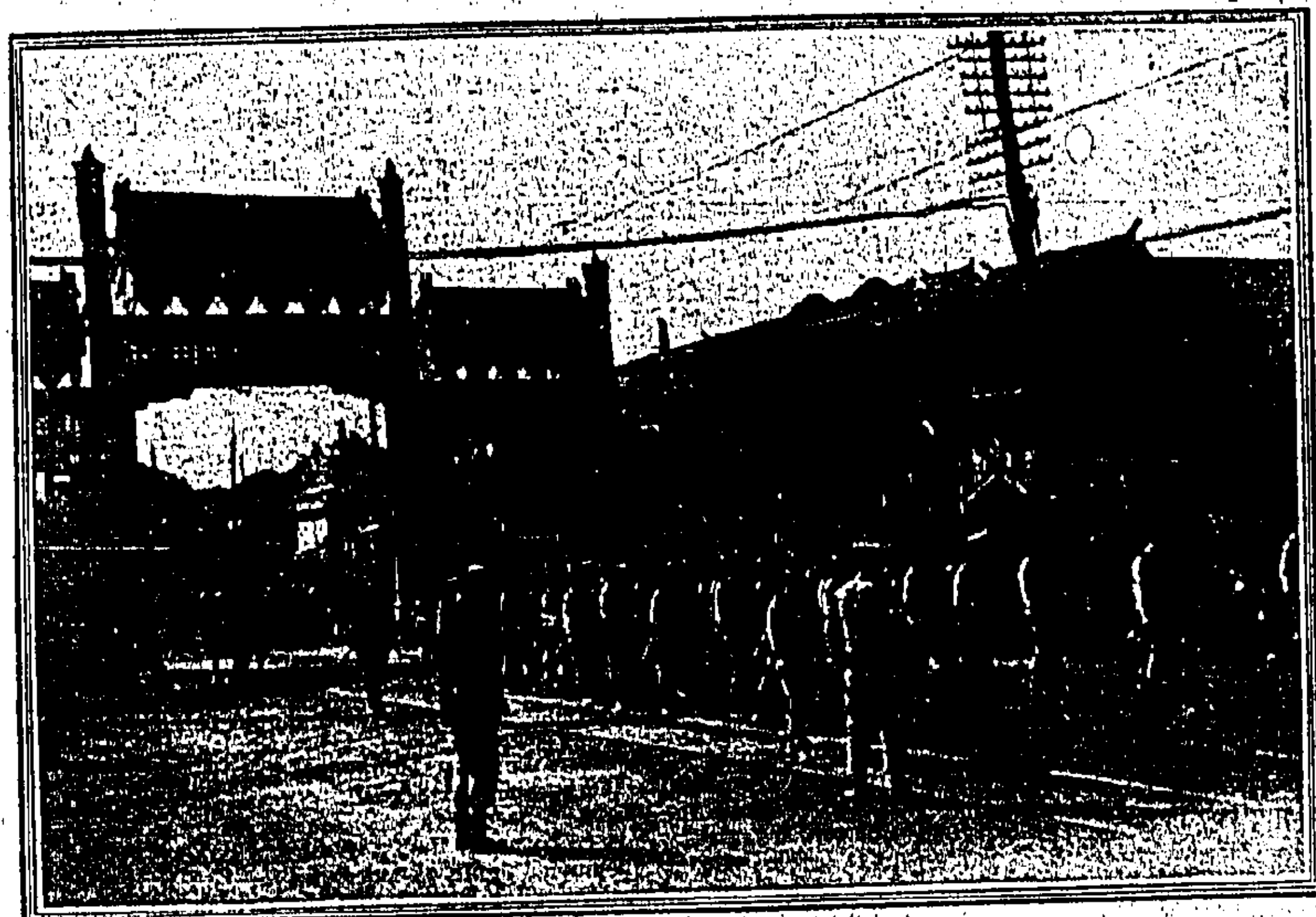


Quite Suitable

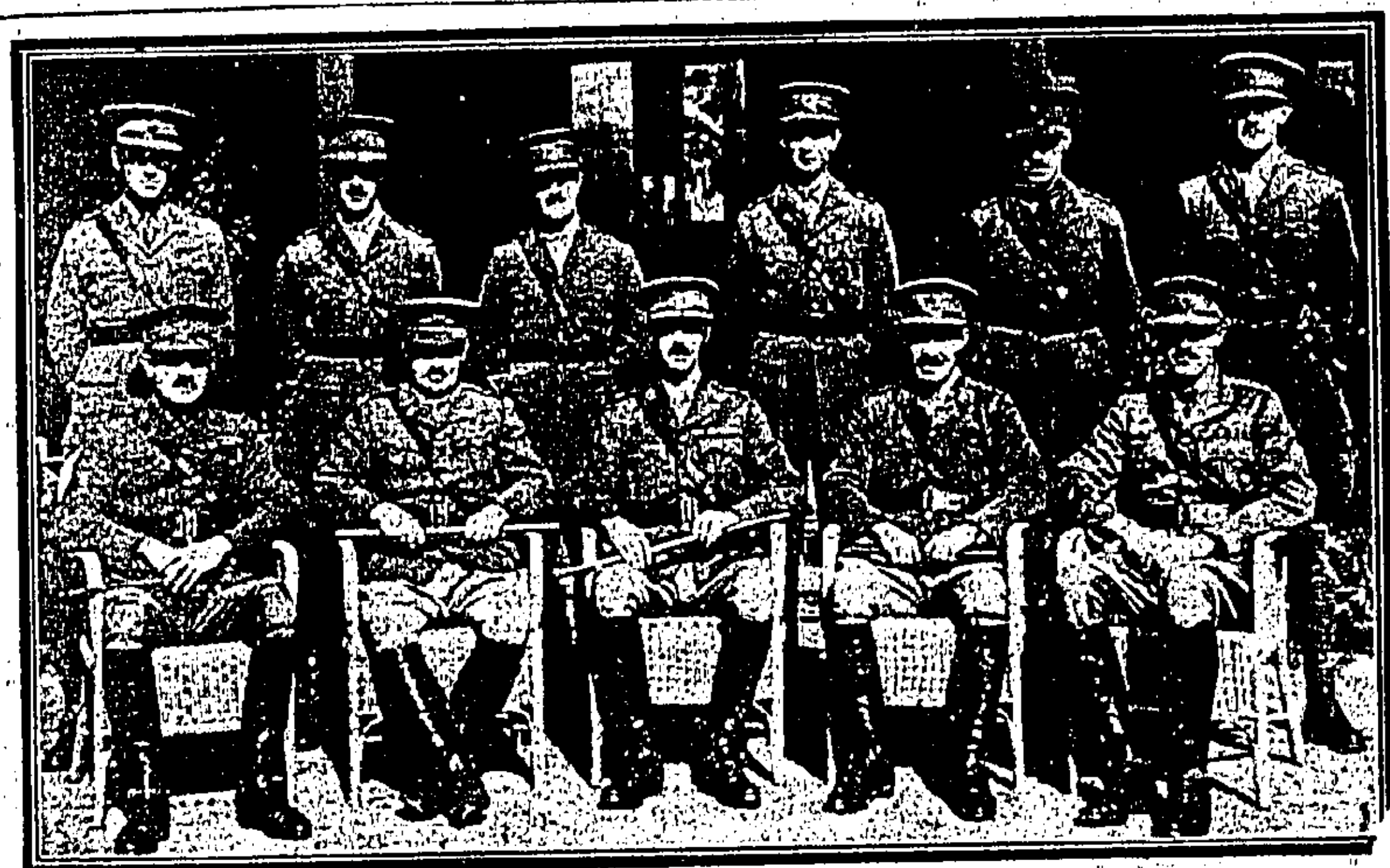


By Small





THE VICTORS RETURN.—Troops of Marshal Chang Tso-lin's expeditionary force returning from their conquests in Shansi. These are members of the famous 'spears' battalion, and saw active service at the Kalgan front.



HOMEWARD BOUND.—Group taken outside the Officers' Mess, Royal Engineers, Ward Road Camp, Shanghai, on the occasion of the forthcoming departure of No. 20 Field Company, Queen Victoria's Own Madrasappers and Miners. This unit is returning to India with the last of the Indian Contingent, on the Santhia. Among the first to arrive in the middle of February, the contingent was employed unceasingly for two months on the defences of the Settlement. Centre: Lt.-Col. E. A. H. James, Commanding Royal Engineers, with Capt. G. R. Gilpin, M.C., commanding the company, on his right.



RECENT WEDDING AT SHANGHAI.—Wedding of Miss Alice Talbot, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Talbot, of 9 Great Western Road, Shanghai, and Mr. James Graham Anderson, which took place at H. B. M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, on October 21. Left to right: Mr. Alex Soufoulis (best man), Miss Phyllis Stuart-Murray (bridesmaid), the bride, the bridegroom, Miss Kathryn McGuire and Miss Florence Talbot (bridesmaids), Miss Alice Stuart-Murray (flower girl).



AT AN OFFICER'S WEDDING.—A sight unfamiliar in Shanghai streets was witnessed when Royal Marines of the 12th Battalion drew the car in which sat Lieut. Luxmoore and his bride, along Kiangsoo Road from Holy Trinity Cathedral and a short distance up Nanking Road.



ROYAL MARINE WEDDING.—Lieut. Charles M. G. Luxmoore, 12th Battalion, the Royal Marines, and his bride, Miss Frances Dalton Turrell, passing under the archway of crossed swords, after their recent wedding at Shanghai.



RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER MAN LEAVES.—Mr. Paul N. Wulf, secretary of the Shanghai Zarya, the leading Shanghai Russian newspaper, left for the United States recently after long service with the newspaper. Before he left he was entertained by members of the business and the editorial staffs of the newspaper. This picture shows the staff of the Zarya, Mr. Wulf being fourth from the left.

Summit SHIRTS

with Collars to match

We allow
10 %
Discount
for Cash

What is universally accepted as proper in dress finds its most correct expression, so far as it applies to shirts, in the "Summit" range. There is a fitting shirt for every occasion, a shirt that is correct in style, made superbly and that will prove comfortable and satisfying in service. "Summit" shirts have long been noted for their durability and up-to-date styles.

New stocks are constantly reaching us, so you may always see what is "new" in shirts for either Day or Dress Wear. Prices range from \$6.50.

MACKINTOSH & Co., Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS
Alexandra Building. Des Voeux Road.

When you dine at

LANE, CRAWFORD'S RESTAURANT

you are assured of

AN ATTRACTIVE MENU
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Morning Coffee and afternoon Tea a Speciality

Dancing
During
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Containing Views of Hongkong
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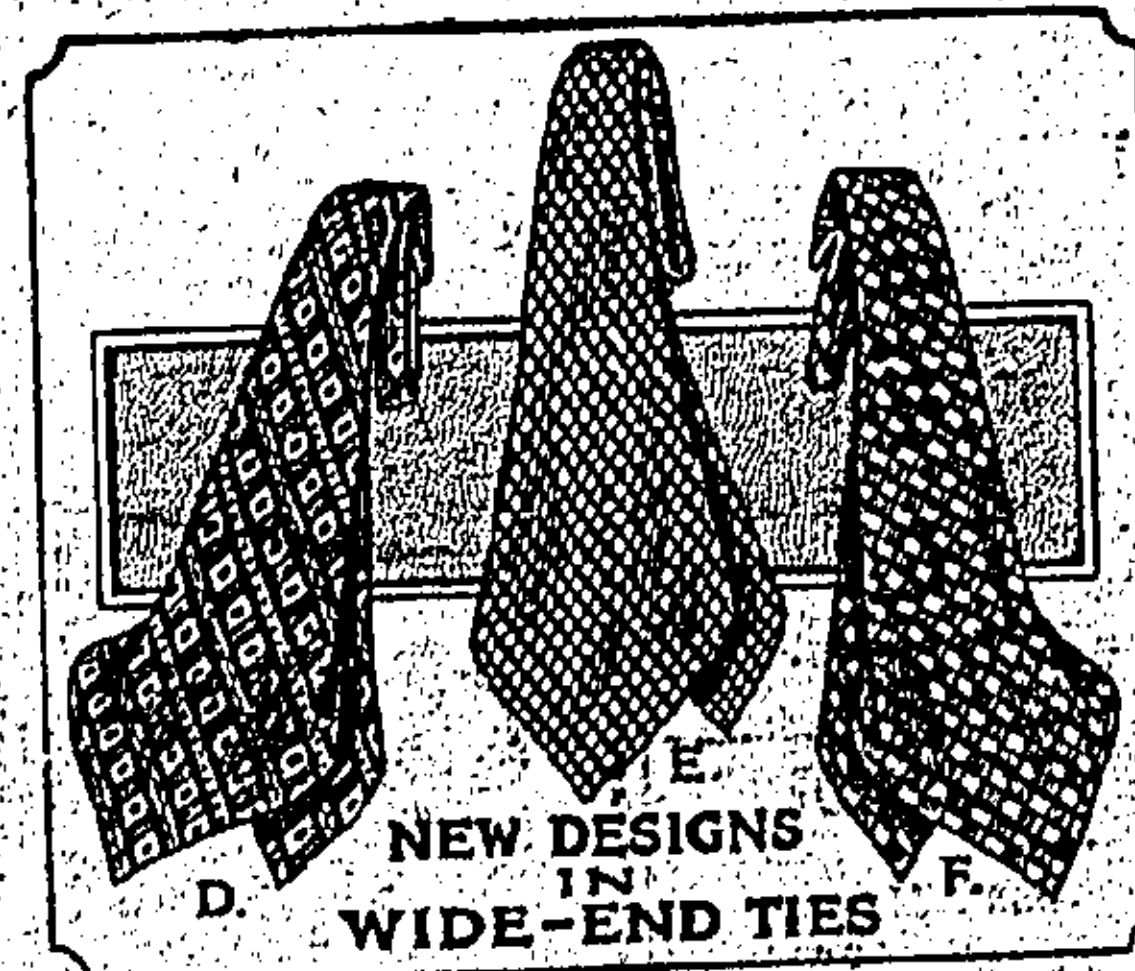
Studio, Ice House St. Branch 7, Beaconsfield Arcade.

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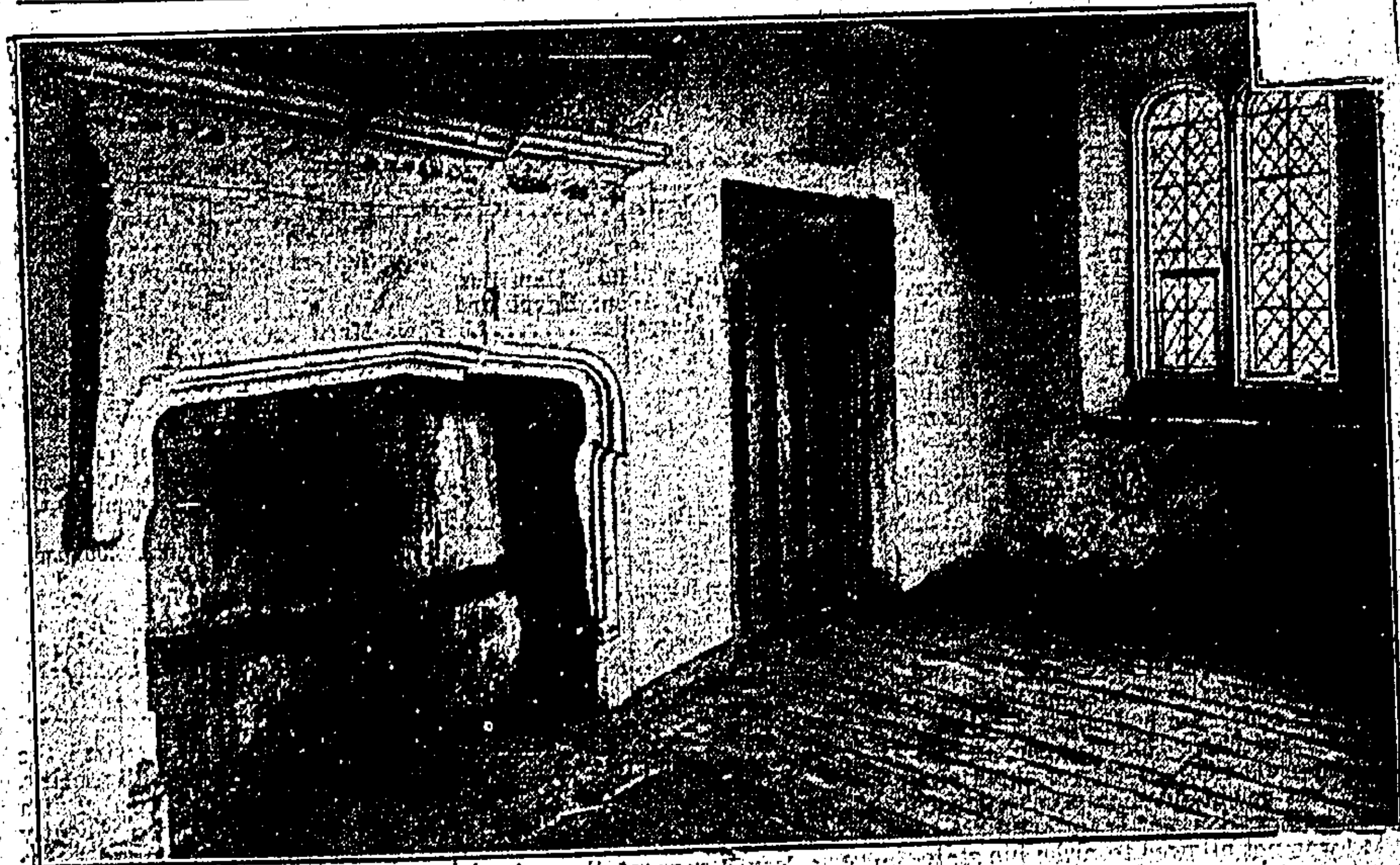


WIDE END TIES, in the newest and latest designs. \$2.00 to \$3.50

BATSWING & MAYFAIR BOWS, in neat and up to date patterns. \$1.50 to \$1.95

TIES & HANDKERCHIEFS TO MATCH. The finest selection in Town. \$5.50 to \$8.50

GENT'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.



PRESERVATION OF A WEST COUNTRY MONASTERY.—Our picture shows the fireplace and doorway in the old council chamber of Muchelney Abbey, near Langport, Somerset, which has been taken over by the Office of Works. For many years it has been used as a farmhouse. (Times copyright).



AT THE LYCEUM.—Mr. K. Fawcett, as Edwin Lutter, and Mrs. H. Herjolsen, as Mrs. Carruthers, in a scene from "The Creaking Chair," being staged by amateurs at Shanghai.

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and secure the co-operation of its readers in buying your goods.

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25 WORDS FOR \$1.00 (\$1.50 if not prepaid)

The following replies are awaiting collection:

1392, 1342, 1397, 1441, 1444, 1456, 1462, 1453, 1512, 1516, 5, 26, 32, 38, 72, 80, 88, 101, 102, 161, 168, 174, 191, 194, 208, 210, 216, 226, 243, 259, 265, 267, 271, 272, 279

BOARD RESIDENCE.

FAMILY HOTEL.—Victoria Gardens. Quiet apartments and Suites of rooms. Full board from \$35, \$110, \$130, monthly. Large commodious rooms, also daily rates; five minutes from ferry, next new Hotel, Hunkow Road, Kowloon, Tel. K.357.

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—One European FLAT Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road.

TO LET.—Office Rooms 2nd Floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

COMMODOUS OFFICES to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central, also two small offices in 1A, Chater Road. Apply E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Fresh arrival Army Blankets, greyish brown, black stripe \$2.25 each; dozen, singly \$2.50. Superior qualities according to requirements. Reduction to charitable and missionary associations for quantities also to dealers and merchants for regular orders. Sub-agents locally and in outports required. Montgomery Orlerton & Co., 18, Ice House Street, ground floor, between the Carlton and the Portuguese Club, Tel. C.4630.

CITY HALL

(St. Andrew's Hall).

MONDAY, 14th NOVEMBER 1927. at 5.30 p.m.

VOCAL AND PIANO RECITAL

by

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and

Mr. HARRY ORE (Piano)

Admission \$2 and \$1.

EXPERT MASSEUR.

Cures Rheumatism, Nervousness and all kinds of chronic ailments.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

On FRIDAY, 11th November, 1927, all departments will be CLOSED.

The Hongkong Dispensary, Dispensing Department, will be open for dispensing prescriptions from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, November 9th, 1927.

BANK HOLIDAY.

In Accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, The Exchange Banks will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on FRIDAY, the 11th Instant.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1927.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the Eighth Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, 26th November, 1927, (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Race Course, Hongkong Club and Causeway Bay Stables.

Entries will close at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 15th November, 1927.

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO. (1918), LTD.

With reference to the Notice to Shareholders of the above Company dated 10th June, 1927, whereby the Final Call of \$3.00 per share on the New Shares was made payable on 30th November, 1927, instead of 30th June, 1927, the Directors of the Company have decided to further extend the time for payment of the Call.

Notice is accordingly hereby given that the date for payment of the Final Call is postponed to 2nd April, 1928, and that the forms of Bankers' Receipt already sent to Shareholders can be used as though the date named therein were the 2nd April, 1928.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1927.

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If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise send it to the CHINA AUCTION ROOM.

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2nd Floor,

Yee Sang Fat Building,

Queen's Road Central.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 10th to 16th November, 1927.

HIGH WATER LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water	Low Water	Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water	Low Water
Monday	10	10.15	4.15	Monday	16	10.15	4.15
Tuesday	11	10.15	4.15	Tuesday	17	10.15	4.15
Wednesday	12	10.15	4.15	Wednesday	18	10.15	4.15
Thursday	13	10.15	4.15	Thursday	19	10.15	4.15
Friday	14	10.15	4.15	Friday	20	10.15	4.15
Saturday	15	10.15	4.15	Saturday	21	10.15	4.15

The death has taken place, in his 90th year, of Richard Ellis, a well-known figure in Ambleside and district, who, as a boy, remembered William Wordsworth, "a big-built man with a harsh voice."

Ellis would tell of how some of the residents of Ambleside, when asked by visitors who the tall man was, used to reply that he was "nobbut auld Wudsworth," and he remembered the poet's patting him on the head in the old market-place at Ambleside. Early in life he was employed by Mr. Garnett, a Windermere printer and publisher Harriet Martineau's guide to the English Lakes about the middle of the last century. Ellis had to make daily journeys to The Knoll, Ambleside, a distance of five miles, with the proofs of the guide, and he had to wait until Miss Martineau had gone through them. "Old Dick," as he was known generally, had many stories of the bygone life of the district.

Lane, Crawfords' Restaurant

Dinner Dance

Saturday, November 12th.

An Exhibition of Modern Dances

will be given by

Mdlle. de Coudar and Partner

During the evening.

STAR THEATRE

MR. CHARLES CHAMIER'S

London Vaudeville Company

THE NEW

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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13th at 9.15

Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Booking at Mourie's and the Star Theatre.

LONDON POLICE AND PUBLIC.

A STRANGE DRURY-LANE ARREST.

ASSAULT CHARGE FAILS.

Mr. John Hutcheson, aged forty-two, described as an insurance official, of Cranfield-road, Brockley, was charged at Bow-street Police Court, in mail week, before Sir Charles Biron, with assaulting Police-constable Lawton, 215 E, by striking him in the stomach. Remarkable that in all his experience he had never heard a more extraordinary story on both sides, the magistrate dismissed the charge, adding, "It is clear no case has been established."

P. C. Lawton said that at 11.40 p.m. on Friday Mr. Hutcheson and another man stood in conversation at the corner of Drury-lane and Long Acre. They were both pointing at the officer, who was on the opposite side of the road, and the other man said something which sounded like, "There's the long—He will fall heavy."

Mr. Hutcheson then said, "See me fetch him down." They moved towards the officer and he crossed the road to meet them. The second man then aimed a blow at him, and as he warded it off Mr. Hutcheson struck him a heavy blow in the stomach. He closed with him, and the second man then jumped on his back. There was a struggle, and the constable blew his whistle, whereupon the second man ran away. When charged at Bow-street, Mr. Hutcheson, who was quite sober, remarked, "It is absurd." He had over \$25 upon him.

Mr. Hutcheson told the magistrate he had never heard such a marvel of untruths. He was merely chatting, and the constable evidently became annoyed because he looked at him.

The magistrate put the case back until the end of the day for the attendance of the constable who assisted in the arrest and the inspector who took the charge.

"Conversing Quietly."

At the resumed hearing Mr. Dunbar (instructed by Messrs. C. Grobel and Co.) appeared for Mr. Hutcheson.

P. C. Lawton was recalled for cross-examination. He said that Mr. Hutcheson and the other were conversing quite quietly.

Mr. Dunbar: Did you look at them for four or five minutes?—I looked at them occasionally when they pointed at me. I was not specially watching them.

Did your staring attract their attention, and did they turn round and look at you?—They stared at me for some time.

Did you force both Mr. Hutcheson's arms behind his back?—No. It is extraordinary that for no reason a perfectly respectable man should suddenly say, "See me fetch him down." It was rather the act of a lunatic?—It was.

Can you suggest why he should act in this way?—No.

I put it that your story is absolutely incorrect, and that nothing of the sort happened, and that you were never touched by this man or anyone else.—I was struck by this man.

A witness for the defence (Mr. Garry) was called into court, and the constable swore that he was not the man who was in Mr. Hutcheson's company. There was "no other person about at the time."

Police-constable Dewar said that he ran in response to the blowing of the police whistle, and found Police-constable Lawton holding Mr. Hutcheson with both hands behind his back. On the way to the station Mr. Hutcheson was violent and struggling.

Inspector Irwin, who took the charge, said that after Mr. Hutcheson had said that the charge was absurd, he asked if he could give evidence. He was informed that he could give evidence on oath before a magistrate at the court.

Sir Charles Biron: Surely you would hear his statement! If he asked if he could give evidence, it was to tell his story.

Mr. Dunbar suggested that the inspector was a little technical.

Sir Charles Biron: It would have been better to hear what he had to say.

Defendant's Story.

Mr. Hutcheson, on oath, said that he had been twenty-six years with an insurance company, and there had never been the slightest suggestion made against his character. While walking along Long Acre he accidentally knocked against a dust bin, and made some remark to a passer-by. They both happened to be Scotsmen, from Fifeshire, and for a few minutes they conversed. Without any warning a constable suddenly dashed from the other side of the road and forced his arms behind his back. In a brutal fashion he marched him to the station. Neither he, nor the other man, who was a complete stranger, had said anything or done anything to the constable.

"The constable's evidence," added Mr. Hutcheson, "is the most confounded lie I have ever heard."

SHARE PRICES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:

Banks.

Hongkong Bank, \$113½ s.

Chartered Bank, \$20½ b.

Mercantile A. & B., \$31½ n.

Mercantile C., \$13½ n.

P. and O., \$10 n.

East Asia, \$62 n.

Marine Ins.

Canton Ins., \$540 b.

Union Ins., \$292½ b.

North China, Ins. Tls. 143 n.

Yangtze Ins., \$45½ b.

China Underwriters, \$120 s.

China Pireo, \$215 n.

H. K. Fire Ins., \$590 b.

Ships.

Douglases, \$35½ b.

H. K. Steamboats, \$21 s.

H. K. Tugs, \$190 n.

Indo-Chinas, (Pref.) \$30 n.

Shell Trans., \$9/- n.

Union Waterboats, \$17 n.

Mining.

Bongqua, \$2½ n.

Kallans, 65½ s.

Langkats, Tls. \$17½ b.

Shai Exploration, Tls. 3 s.

Raubs, \$31 b.

Tronohs, 19/- n.

Docks, etc.

Kowloon Wharves, \$120 b.

Whampoa Docks, \$35 s.

China Providents, \$4 n.

Hongkows, Tls. 147 b.

New Engineering, Tls. 4½ b.

Shanghai Docks, Tls. 90 b.

Cottons.

Ewo Cottons, Tls. 7½ s.

Oriental, Tls. 230 n.

Shai Cottons, Tls. 46½ b.

Landa, Hotels, etc.

H. and S. Hotels, 66½ s.

H. K. Lands, \$56 b.

Shai Lands 7½ 117½ b.

Humphreys, \$12.60 b.

Realtys, \$67 b.

Territorials, \$13 s.

Prince Piles, \$190 b.

Public Utilities.

Tramways, \$20 b.

Peak Trams, (old) \$14 s.

Star Ferries, \$54 n.

China Lights, (Comb.) \$12 s.

H'kong Electric, \$53½ s.

Macao Electric, \$44 b.

Telephones, \$37.50 s.

China Buses, Tls. 6½ b.

Singapore Traction, 12/9 n.

Industrials.

China Sugars, \$13 n.

Malabons, \$30 s.

Canton Ice, \$5 n.

Comments, (Comb.) \$7 s.

Ropes (Old) \$10 n.

United Asbestos, \$12 s.

Stores, &c.

Dairy Farms, \$15.10 n.

Watsons, \$11½ n.

Der A. Wing, \$6 n.

Lane Crawfords, \$5 s.

Mackintosh, \$22 s.

Sinceros, \$23 s.

Wm. Fowells, \$5 s.

Miscellaneous.

Amusements, \$19½ n.

Constructions, \$17 s.

B'que Ind. G. Bonds, 54½% b.

H. K. G. Loan, 1% Prem.

In my life, and I say that sincerely.

Answering P. C. Lawton, Mr. Hutcheson said that the other man did not run away.

Mr. Sidney Daniel Garry, a sales organiser, living at Victoria-terrace, Northumberland, said that, "as Scotsmen sometimes did," he stood for a few minutes conversing with Mr. Hutcheson. The constable came across the road and suddenly swung Mr. Hutcheson's arms behind his back. He had not done anything to justify such a thing. He had no opportunity of striking the constable.

The Magistrate: Can you suggest any reason why he was arrested?—I was more than surprised.

Mr. Robert Henry Jones, a journalist, living at a hotel in Smithfield, who watched the arrest from an opposite corner of the street, gave corroborative evidence.

Magistrate's Comments.

Sir Charles Biron: In all my experience I don't think I have heard a more extraordinary story on both sides. The only thing I can do is to decide the case on its probabilities, and looking at the facts it seems to me quite incredible to suggest that this man behaved in the way alleged. Why he was arrested it is very difficult, I confess, to follow. Whether it was he had said something—as seems improbable—or whether, as seems more plausible, that the constable thought he had said something offensive about him, I don't know. It is incredible that a respectable man should have made the remark suggested, and I cannot possibly accept it. It is suggested Mr. Hutcheson was violent. Even if the constable had made a mistake in arresting him under a misapprehension it is not surprising that he should show some violence or agitation. It is unfortunate he was not allowed to make his statement at the police station. It is clear that no case has been established, and the charge will be dismissed.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

On Friday, the 11th inst., the G.P.O. and Branch Post Offices will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m.

There will be one collection from the pillar-boxes and one delivery of ordinary correspondence as on Sunday, and one delivery of registered correspondence from the G.P.O. at 9 a.m.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

XMAS LETTER MAIL FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

Xmas Letter Mail via Marseilles for Great Britain will be closed in the G.P.O. at 9.30 a.m.—the 19th inst.—per s.s. "Gower Maru".

This mail is due in London on the 20th December.

NOTICE.

FEELING LIVERISH AND IRRITABLE?

Pinkettes are just the right remedy! They quickly regulate the liver, dispel constipation, clear away sick headaches, biliousness,

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flatulence, aid digestion, banish gloom. Chemists everywhere sell them, or post free, 60 cents per vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

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WELDING



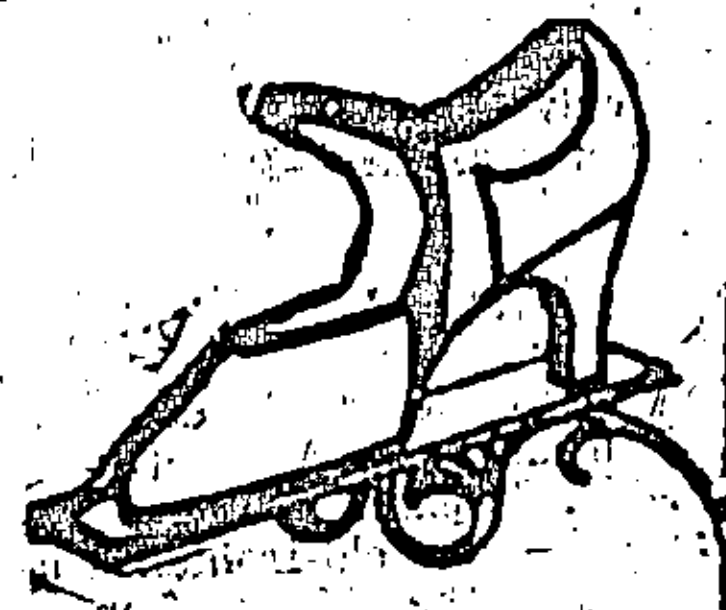
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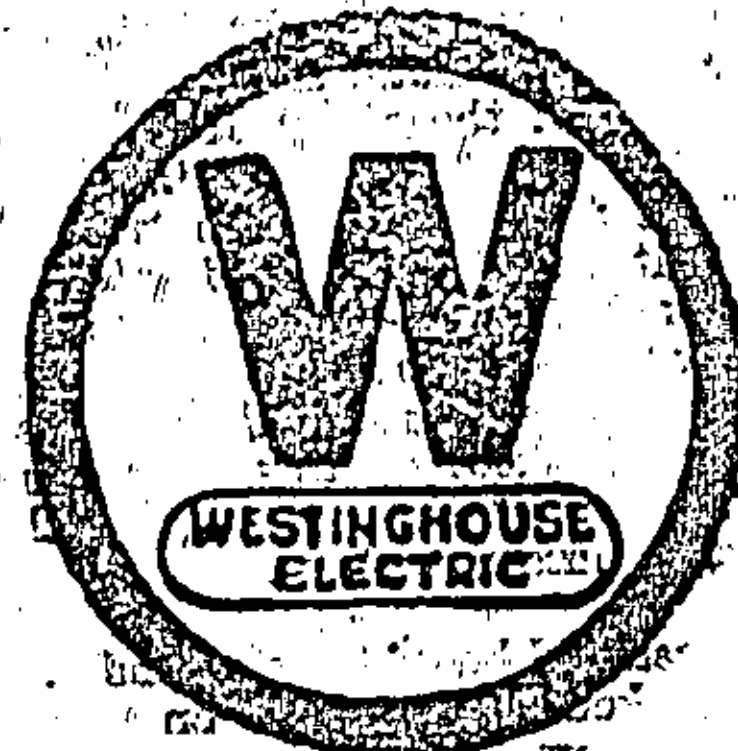
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U. S. SOLDIER SENTENCED.

FOUND GUILTY OF MAN-SLAUGHTER.

Private James M. Brown, Sternberg General Hospital soldier, accused of the murder of Edward Van Ness, sailor from the U.S.S. Richmond, was sentenced to serve seven years in a military prison on Friday by the general court conducted at Fort Santiago since Monday morning.

Brown was found guilty of manslaughter following one of the most sensational trials that has been conducted by the army since American occupation of the archipelago.

On the evening of October 1, he was one of the principals in a brawl occurring at Santa Ana Cabaret. Van Ness was slain, and Brown was the slayer. Testimony was introduced during the trial at Fort Santiago that the soldier had acted in self defence.

The final arguments of both the prosecution and the defence were heard Thursday morning, and on Friday after 65 minutes deliberation the Court arrived at a decision. Brown, who had apparently stood the terrific strain of the trial in an admirable manner, broke yesterday and was visibly sobbing when the members of the Court appeared from behind closed doors and announced the verdict. Brown's sentence includes dishonorable discharge from the United States Army and forfeiture of all pay and allowances.

COMMUNISM IN BRITAIN.

LABEL ACTION SUCCEEDS.

London, Nov. 8. Pollitt, Beech and Strudwick, charged with libel of the seaman Scott, after the latter's return from Russia, have all been found guilty at the Old Bailey, and all have been bound over for a year.

Pollitt was ordered to pay £100 costs, and Beech and Strudwick £50 each.—*Reuter*. A message of November 2 stated: A thick-set, warlike man, who was referred to as a Bolshevik, was charged with libel of the seaman Scott, after the latter's return from Russia, have all been found guilty at the Old Bailey with libelling David Scott, a seaman, in the *International Seafarer*, published by the national minority movement, of which the defendants are members. Scott has been prominent in anti-Communist meetings in England since his return a year ago from Russia, where he was imprisoned. He made a statutory declaration with regard to his treatment to the National Union of Seamen on his return after which the *International Seafarer* accused Scott of disreputable criminal conduct while in Russia.

HIGHER GERMAN SALARIES.

GOVERNMENT IGNORES MR. GILBERT'S NOTE.

Berlin, Oct. 22. Despite the fact that Mr. Seymour Parker Gilbert, the Agent-General for Reparations, is reported to have sent the Ministry of Finance a memorandum pointing out the danger that the future financial position of Germany might not be so good as now, and consequently that it might be difficult to find funds to meet the extra burden thereby involved, the Reichstag passed the first reading of a Bill to increase the salaries of State officials and war pensions by an average of 16 per cent. at a cost of 310,000 marks per annum.

THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

FILMING OF "THE BLIND GODDESS."

An emotional story is unfolded in "The Blind Goddess" which is being screened at the Queen's Theatre for the last time to-day, and which is well worthy of a visit. It is the story of a mother's sacrifice for the sake of her daughter, vividly told and unusually interesting.

The drama of a murder trial is depicted, when the heroine, the wife of a successful business man, runs away from him, and when he is murdered she is tried on the capital charge. Being unable to establish her innocence she remains silent, fearing that if she does not do so she will bring shame on her daughter.

The part of the mother is taken by Louise Dresser, while Jack Holt, who loves the daughter, Esther Ralston, defends the mother in the trial.

"The Blind Goddess" is a picture with an appeal and should not be missed.

STAR THEATRE.

RETURN OF THE NEW OUR CABARET.

Mr. Charles Chamler's London vaudeville company, the new Our Cabaret, which scored such a big success in Kowloon last August, is to begin a return season at the Star Theatre on Sunday next—not at the Queen's Theatre as previously announced. The company will present a series of light revues on the lines of those it presented when here before, but of course with new sketches and other innovations. Performances will begin nightly at 9.15, and prices of admission will be the popular \$3, \$2, and \$1. Booking is at Moutrie's and the Star Theatre.

The new Our Cabaret's coming season at the Star Theatre should be even more successful than the last, for the company returns from the North strengthened in numbers and talent. Mlle. Kalinka, a Russian singer of note, who recently made a great impression at the Odéon Theatre in Shanghai, is a valuable addition to the company, and the Colony of this time will have the privilege of seeing Miss Muriel Varna, a comedienne of distinction and charm, who was unable to play in Kowloon last August owing to illness.

INDIAN LADY IN GLASGOW.

RECEIVES MEDICAL DEGREES.

London, Oct. 17. Fourteen women students who received medical degrees at Glasgow to-day included an Indian lady, Maiur Lakshminamma of Madras.

She was a picturesque figure with diamonds on her ears and nose and was dressed in flowing robes.

She was given an ovation by the students.

It is reported from Warsaw that in the village of Simonov, in Volhynia, a terrible crime has been discovered. Without any legal right, the burgomaster of that place sentenced to death four peasants suspected of the murder of a woman by a night procession, in which nearly all the inhabitants of the village partook. There a grave was dug, and the unfortunate fettered men were buried alive. By accident the police, at Rowno heard of the crime. The bodies were exhumed and found in positions proving the agony the victims had had to go through. The burgomaster and several villagers were arrested.

CATTLE DISEASES NEAR LONDON.

METROPOLITAN MARKET TO CLOSE.

London, Oct. 6. The Metropolitan Cattle Market in Caledonian-road, N., is to be closed for the sale of live cattle on Monday until further notice, owing to an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease near Enfield. Cattle for slaughter will be admitted under licence from the Ministry of Agriculture.

The outbreak occurred at Forney Hill Farm, Hadley Wood, near Enfield, Middlesex, of which the tenant is Mr. J. A. Gane. The cattle market, which is ordinarily held on a Wednesday, was closed yesterday in consequence.

The Ministry of Agriculture ordered the usual affected area restrictions on the movement of animals within a radius of about 15 miles of the infected premises. The area includes the whole of the City of London and the whole of the County of London north of the Thames.

Another outbreak occurred among the stock of Mr. W. A. Leach, Brandish-street Farm, Allerton, near Minehead, Somerset.

Meets Cancelled.

The meet of the Quantock Stag-hounds at Minehead yesterday was cancelled, but it was discovered that the stag was in the woods above the infected farm. He was afterwards seen on the other side of the main road going towards Horner Talley. Fears are entertained that he may carry infection, as he probably fed on crops on the infected farm during the night.

The Devon and Somerset Stag-hounds have cancelled their meet for to-day, but are meeting outside the infected area on Saturday.

THE "RED" MENACE PIVOT.

MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN'S WARNING.

London, Oct. 22.

Replying to the toast of "The Dominions Overseas," which was proposed by Mr. W. C. Bridgman at the Nelson Day dinner of the Navy League, in London, the Maharaja of Burdwan said that as long as the "Red" menace stretched its hand right across the Mongolian Empire, so long would India have its land problems that no Navy could solve.

The "Red" menace meant to destroy modern civilization.

India was the pivot on which the "Red" menace from East to West would turn and it was there that British statesmen must concentrate their attention to meet this great enemy of civilization.

India would long require the protection of her maritime trade. If India were to continue to be the brightest jewel in the diadem of the King-Emperor, it was the duty of them all, Englishmen or Indians, to realize that India could, and doubtless in time would, play an important part in the development of the British Navy.

ITALIAN ATTEMPT ON MOUNT EVEREST.

NEGOTIATIONS OPENED.

Rome, Oct. 20.

The Italian expedition to the Himalayas will include in its programme an attempt to climb Mount Everest led by Dr. Polvora, the famous Alpineist.

Negotiations with the British and Tibetan Governments have already been opened.

SUICIDE FOLLOWS A SUMMONS.

POLICEMAN'S "SCHOOL DORMITORY."

London, Oct. 7. Two girls, aged 17 and 16 respectively, and Joseph Spring, aged 17, were summoned at Liverpool yesterday for disorderly behaviour.

It was stated that the boy hanged himself on Wednesday. A constable said that the girls, with three youths, were standing at the corner of a street at 10 p.m. talking and screaming. Two of the boys ran away and Spring, who was arrested, was liberated and a summons issued against him.

Mr. J. L. A. Gradwell, defending, said it was a case in which they had police evidence against the word of two persons summoned and an independent witness.

"The poor classes," he said, "use the streets as their playground, and these two girls used the street because their own house was small and crowded. The police in this district spend their time acting as a kind of prefect of a school dormitory."

"I do not suggest that the officer in this case is deliberately lying. He was annoyed that his school dormitory was not quite in order, and like many school prefects he selected the two nearest children."

"This case has had most serious results, because the boy Spring was nervous and highly strung, and so affected that he has hanged himself."

In dismissing the case, Mr. M. Eschwege said the magistrates were of opinion that it was just possible a little more latitude might be allowed to young people who lived in congested areas and had no proper place in which they could play.

Afraid of Prison.

A verdict of Suicide while of Unsound Mind was returned at the inquest on Spring.

His mother said her son had been worrying because he had been summoned, and was frightened of being sent to prison. He denied to her that he had been guilty of disorderly behaviour, and said he was passing the corner when a policeman caught him. On Tuesday he was found hanging in a stable from a beam.

A POISON GAS DRAMA.

WOMEN CHEMIST DEAD.

Berlin, Oct. 6.

A workman in the Offenbach factory of the German Dye Trust, while opening a cylinder containing one of the most deadly gases found that there was a leak through which the gas was escaping. Men wearing gas-masks thereupon carried the cylinder into the courtyard.

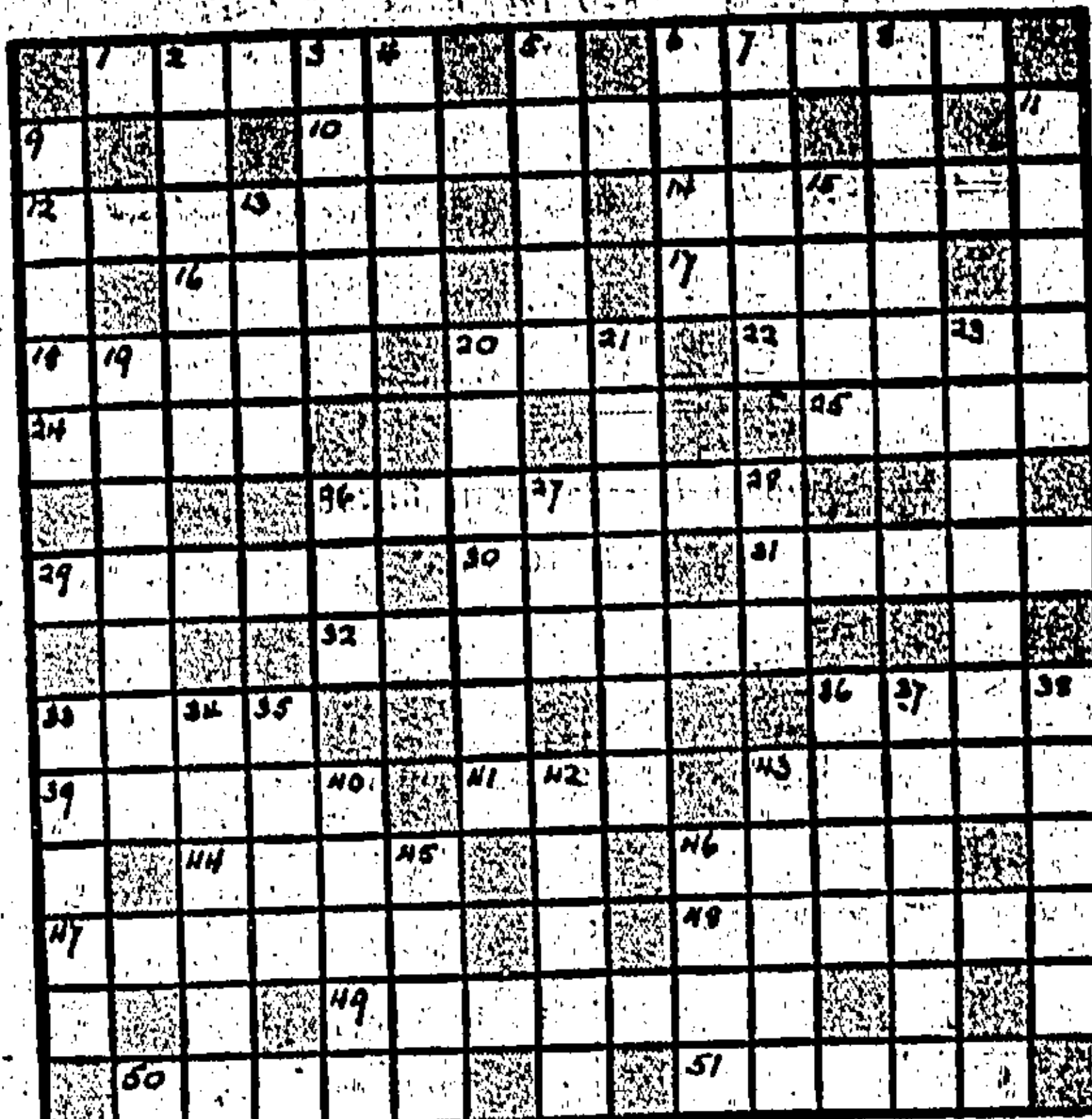
A woman chemist at work on the first floor with another chemist opened the window to let in some fresh air. Later in the evening both fell on ill that they had to be taken to hospital, where the woman died and the other chemist is not expected to recover.

The Communist organ *Rote Fahne* uses the accident in its agitatory campaign among German workmen. This shows (it asserts) that Germany is preparing for the coming gas war, which is to be organized by the Imperialistic Powers against Soviet Russia.

Germany (the *Rote Fahne* says) is important to the Imperialistic Powers, as she owns the greatest poison-gas-factories in the world, and German Republicans are ready to place themselves at the disposal of ruthless Imperialists, preparing for universal, indescribable ghastly murder.

The Communists have overshot the mark in their zeal for the manufacture of this gas by Germany is explicitly allowed by the Allied Powers, as it is needed in the production of dyes.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Across.

- Exhausted.
- Couples.
- Phantom.
- Became liquid.
- Wild ass.
- Water-course.
- Attraction.
- Vesicles.
- Ador.
- Gives temporarily.
- Behind hand.
- At the summit.
- Blower.
- Signify contempt.
- Consume.
- Difference between solar and lunar years.
- Painful.
- Russian ruler.
- Prepare.
- Book of maps.
- Transgress.
- Lift up.
- Means of employment.
- Despatch.
- Make uneven.
- Noticed.
- Made merry.
- Among.
- Personal possession.

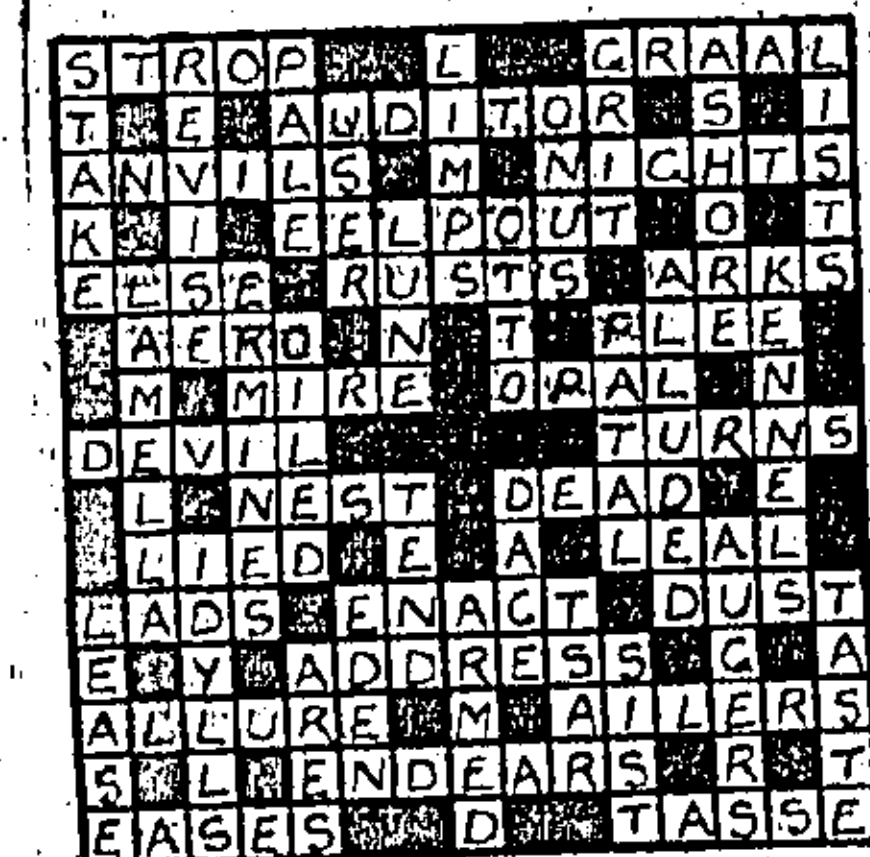
Down.

- Small bed.
- Requires.
- Flow of water.
- Something extra.
- Small pond.
- Deaden.
- Ruler.
- One of the senses.
- Hold tight.

13 Capture.

- Sunken space.
- Eager.
- Back payments.
- Model.
- Kinds of baths.
- Exist.
- Dutch liquid measure.
- Matters.
- Wait.
- Pupils.
- Grate.
- Fatal cause of mischief.
- "Teaser."
- Unwanted plants.
- Exchanges for money.
- Idol.
- Water plants.
- Country house.
- Tropical Asian tree.

Yesterday's Puzzle.



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OBTAINABLE.

EVERYWHERE.

A SHEIKS' RICH GIFTS.

HORSES AND JEWELS FOR KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN.

Ceuta, Morocco, Oct. 5.

The King and Queen of Spain landed here from the warship *Jaime I* this afternoon.

Accompanied by General Primo de Rivera, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War and Marine, they motored to Darfien, the central encampment of the Foreign Legion, where the Queen presented to the Legion a fine standard, her personal gift, which made a stirring speech which was loudly applauded by the soldiers.

and spectators. The King conferred on General Sanjurjo, the Spanish High Commissioner in Morocco, the Laureled Cross of St. Ferdinand.

A number of important sheiks presented gifts, notably a present to the King of ten superb Arab horses "magnificently harnessed, and to the Queen a beautiful diadem of precious stones from the inhabitants of the Larache region. On board the *Jaime I*, their Majesties gave a dinner in honour of the authorities and foreign persons. During the afternoon a French aeroplane arrived, bringing a fine bouquet of orchids, the gift of the French Legion, to the Queen.

By Blosser

STOPS FALLING HAIR

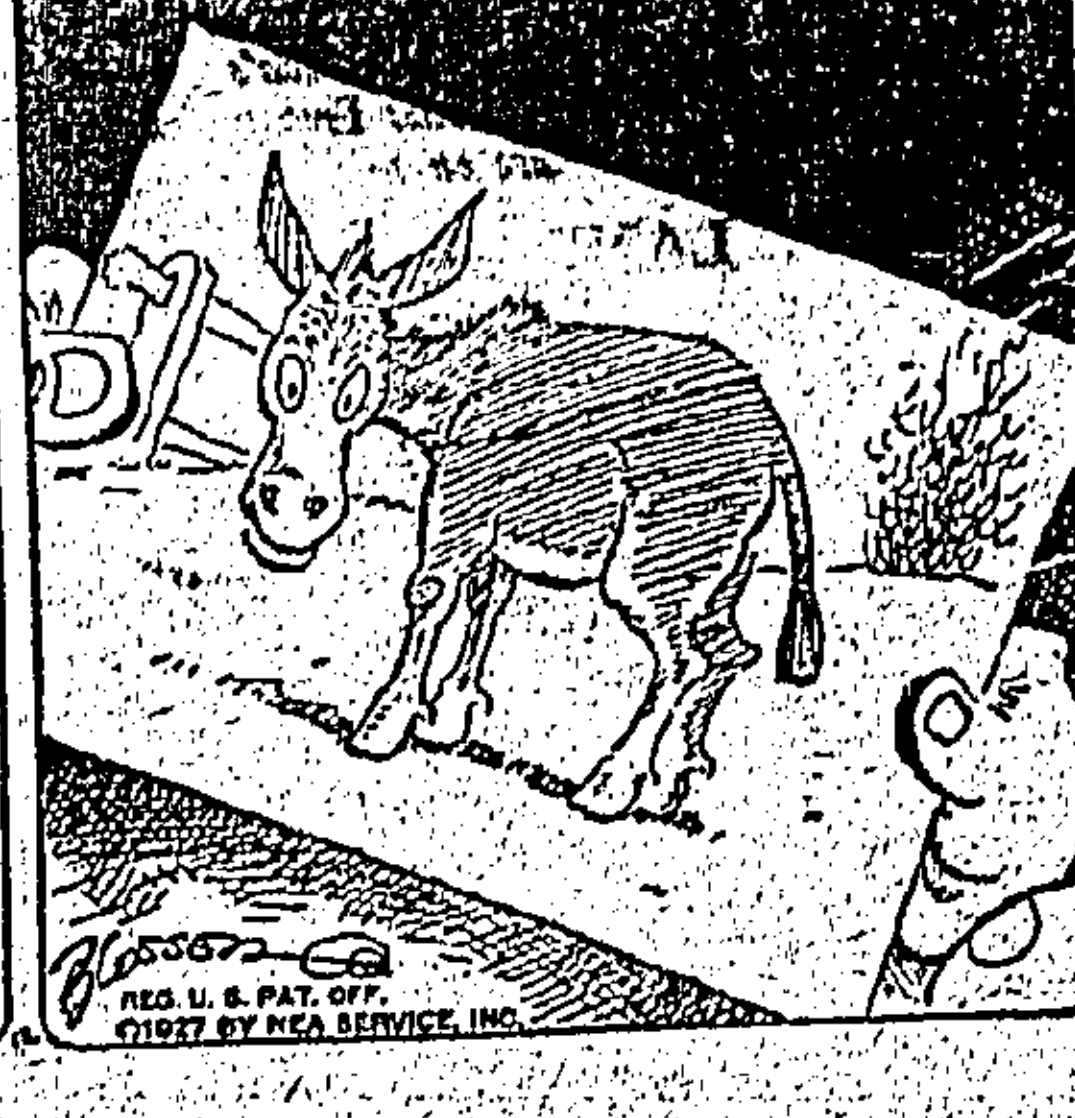
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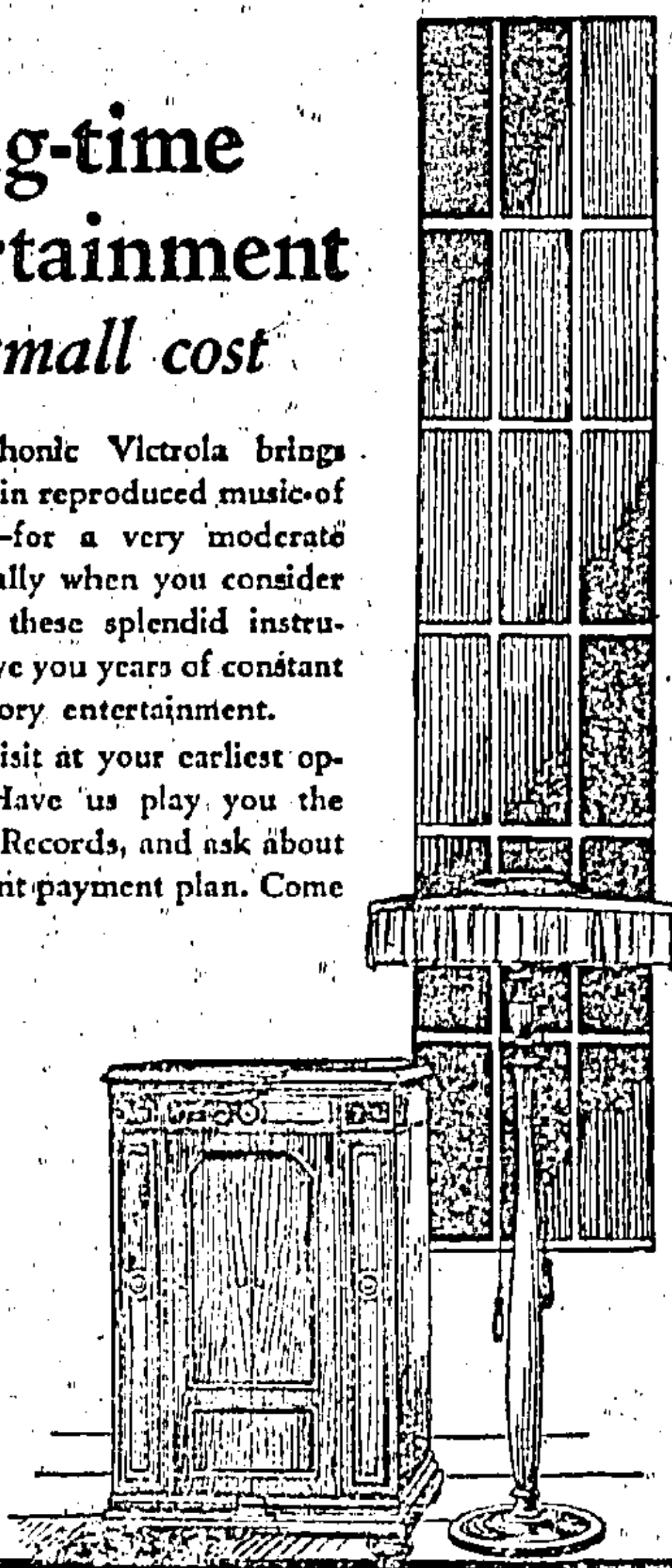
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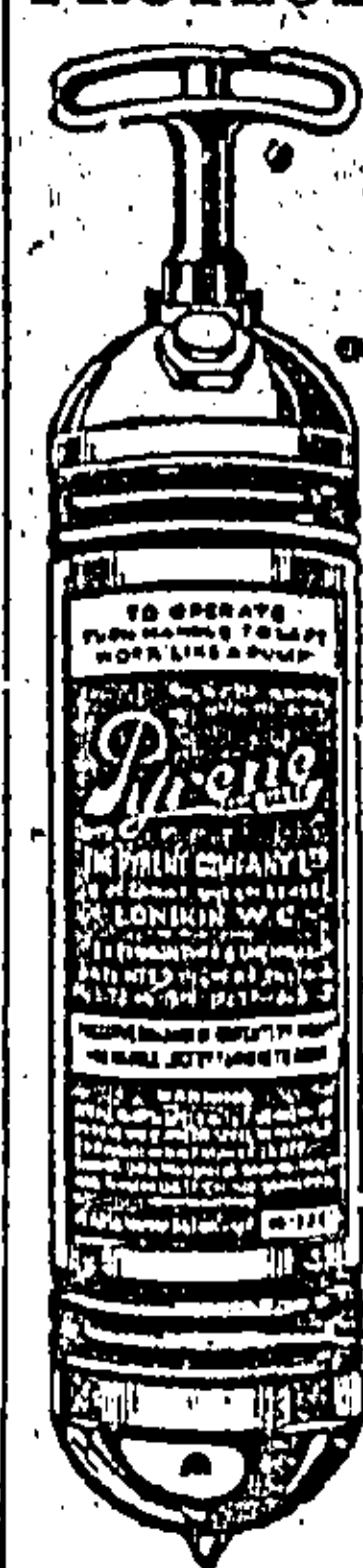
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1927.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

Although there will doubtless be many to challenge the figures quoted by Mr. Lloyd George, in his starting pronouncement on disarmament on Monday, his speech will serve the very necessary purpose of calling widespread attention to what is probably the most vital international question of the moment. No-one can read the utterances of the principal statesmen of the day without realising that we are, as yet, a long way off experiencing that feeling of security which is essential for a stabilised peace, and that the absence of that security is due to lack of agreement on the question of disarmament. Viscount Cecil felt the need for disarmament so strongly that he recently resigned his seat in the British Cabinet in order that he might have a freer hand to preach on the subject, and now we have Mr. Lloyd George coming out with a speech calculated and designed to shock us one and all into a lively interest by reason of the statement it contains that the victor nations have broken faith with Germany. He gives the figure of 10,000,000 armed men for the Allies and a mere quarter of a million for the defeated countries. Whether or not those figures are correct we do not know, but we are convinced that there is the greatest possible need for something to be done to save the present unpromising position from growing worse. Perhaps there is no division of opinion as to the desirability of disarmament, but there does appear to be a divergence of view regarding the method by which it may be achieved. We believe that Arbitration, Security and Disarmament must go hand in hand, for there can be no great progress made with any of the three without the other two. We think it is a fallacy to aim at complete Security before Disarmament, for we believe that there must be a start—a gesture—made by someone to lead the way. This, in effect, is the plea of Mr. Lloyd George.

This month there is due to be held at Geneva another session of the Preparatory Commission, and the campaign that Lord Cecil and Mr. Lloyd George are conducting at home in favour of Britain doing a little more in the matter of disarmament is for the purpose of rousing public opinion, without which there is little hope

of progress. We think that along the road of Security, Great Britain has travelled as far as she ought to go by the signing of the Locarno Pact, and that she ought not to go further in the direction of guaranteeing the frontiers of other States. There are many people, however, who argue that Britain ought to sign the League Protocol and extend the scope of her obligations abroad. They would like to stereotype the present map of Europe—and we do not think that can be done. There must be some adjustments, and the League will have to face that problem in earnest sooner or later. And we believe that in restricting our obligations in Europe to those contracted under the Covenant and under the Locarno Pact and, at the same time, giving a more or less generous lead to the other nations in the matter of actual disarmament, Britain can make a wonderfully valuable contribution to the great cause of peace. Since the breakdown of the naval conference there has been much uneasiness, and it needs some arresting action to clear the air of suspicions and doubts. Unless this matter of disarmament is tackled boldly, the worst fears of Mr. Lloyd George might materialise into another world catastrophe.

"Improving" Debates.

One of the activities associated with many social clubs is a debating society. Most of us, perhaps, have recollections of our school debating societies, and on leaving the institutions that had the task of instilling some knowledge into us, no longer found any interest in the subject of arguing for the sake of argument. The writer recalls that he participated in such illuminating debates as motor versus horse traffic (that dates the period, for the inquisitive), and was on the side of the horse. Commonsense dictated that motor-cars would win the day, but sentiment and the desire of a master that he was to take the opposition, necessitated the defence of the old-fashioned system of transport. One forgets whether the horses or the motors won. This is merely quoted to point out how, in practically every debate, it is possible to argue on either side, without necessarily being convinced: a useful training for politicians. But few of us, on leaving school for the arena of business, turn to politics, so debating becomes a "back number" in our list of accomplishments. The efforts of clubs and societies to foster the debating activities of their members are to be commended, but only along certain defined lines. These are primarily that the debates be of the "improving" type, by means of which the participants may obtain a better grasp of the language used, or improved fluency of utterance, but last, and by no means least, that the subject discussed be topical, and worth while. It is perhaps easy to be critical, but we would ask the organisers of local debates to bear in mind the wide range of topics they can choose from, such as world events of current moment, political crises, international relationships, and so forth. It is many years since such grave problems were facing the nations, and there is material and to spare at hand. No doubt the public would be more interested in these questions, and the debaters themselves obtain more profit, than when such mid-Victorian matters as professionalism in sport, such parlour-game sentimental questions as whether it were better to have loved and lost than never to have had one's heart-strings seared at all, and so forth, are taken up seriously by grown people. By all means let us have debates at our social institutions, and plenty of them, but let us also see more discrimination in the topics chosen.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	London, Nov. 8.
Paris	123
Brussels	124.4
Amsterdam	124.7
Berlin	20.43
Oslo	18.46 1/2
Helsingfors	193 1/2
Athens	367 1/2
Buenos Aires	47.63/64
Shanghai	2/6 1/2
Yokohama	1/10.25/32
New York	4.87 1/32
Geneva	25.25
Milan	39 1/2
Stockholm	18.10
Vienna	34.49 1/2
Madrid	28.69
Bucharest	700
Bombay	115/16
Hongkong	2/0 1/2
Copenhagen	18.17
Prague	164 1/2
Lisbon	2/7 1/2
Rio	5.29/32
Silver (spot)	20.7/10
Silver (forward)	20 1/2

—British Wireless.

DAY BY DAY.

MUTABILITY IS WRITTEN UPON ALL THINGS.—Rivarol.

The P. and O. s.s. Khyber from Hongkong arrived in London on Monday morning.

There was one Chinese case of typhoid fever reported to the authorities yesterday.

The Royal Observatory weather forecast up to noon to-morrow is: N.E. winds, moderate; fair.

Commr. Conway Hake arrived in the Colony yesterday from Sandakan, on leave. He is at present staying at the Hongkong Hotel.

The s.s. Heng Tai, arriving from Samarinda with coal, reports a boiler leakage, which necessitated stopping the ship for eight hours to effect repairs.

Mlle. de Coudar and partner will give an exhibition of modern dances at Lane Crawford's Restaurant at the Dinner Dance on Saturday, November 12.

Money and jewellery, valued at \$262, were stolen from No. 363 Queen's Road West, between 4 and 6.30 a.m. on Tuesday morning, according to a report made to the police.

An unemployed ship's engineer, named McCallum, was found in an intoxicated condition by the police in Des Voeux Road yesterday, and removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

A Chinese who attempted to commit suicide yesterday by jumping into the harbour from the motor boat Wallace, was rescued, and sent to the Government Civil Hospital.

By the s.s. Macedonia which arrives here from the North on Friday, Miss Alleen Woods will return to the Colony with the Charles Chaurier Cabaret Company, which has experienced a very successful tour of North China and Japan.

Whilst working in the China Navigation Company's Godown at West Point, a coolie was injured by a bag of beans which fell on him. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from an injured pelvis.

It is learned that Captain Thompson, of the s.s. Taishan, the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, will proceed on nine months leave to Australia by the s.s. Taiping to-morrow. He will be succeeded by Commr. Frichard, R.D., R.N.R., from the s.s. Kinshan.

The Chinese seaman, who was charged before Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with demanding \$15, with menaces from a shop fook and with misconducting himself as a police officer, was this morning fined \$100 on the first charge and \$75 on the second.

This morning's Harbour Office reports gave 14 arrivals and 15 departures, of which seven and seven respectively were British, leaving 52 vessels in harbour, British 20. Tonnage and cargoes were both low, with British vessels carrying the heaviest through freights and the second best inward cargo.

A Chinese merchant residing in a private club at No. 452 Des Voeux Road West, has reported to the police that he lost money and jewellery valued at \$488 yesterday between the hours of 2 and 7.30 p.m. The money and jewellery were left in a pair of trousers which the merchant left in one of the club's cubicles.

The Man Shing ferry launch, which plies from the wharf opposite the Western market to the Ming Kok wharf, was involved in a collision in the harbour yesterday morning. When in the fairway the coxswain noticed a passenger boat, a cargo junk and a steam launch approaching. He sounded his whistle but the passenger boat suddenly altered its course and although the coxswain of the ferry went astern, he was unable to avoid colliding with the passenger boat. The latter capsized, all six occupants being thrown into the harbour. They were rescued by the ferry and taken on to Mongkok. The passenger boat was taken in tow to Mongkok.

In the Summary Court this morning, before the Puisne Judge, Mr. J. R. Wood, Chan Yee-kee, carpenter, of 19, Yee-Kuk Street, first floor, sued Chan Su, trading as Tsang Mow-cheong, building contractor, of 78, Apliu Street, Shamshui, for \$1,000. The total claim was for \$1,639.29, being the balance of an agreed price for work done and materials supplied at the defendant's request, but \$639.29 was waived to bring it within the jurisdiction of the court. Mr. W. D. Owen, for the plaintiffs, said that the case had been settled.

TO-DAY'S BIG SIKH FESTIVAL.

HOW THEIR RELIGION WAS SAFEGUARDED.

To-day, being the birthday of Sri Guru Nanakdev Ji, the Sikhs' tenth prophet, and founder of the Sikh religion, members of the local Sikh community celebrated the occasion at the Sikh Temple, Morrison Hill Road, and the branch temples, with prayers. Holidays were granted where possible to Sikh employees. Free meals to all-comers were provided at the temple.

In Sikh history and religion Sri Guru Nanakdev Ji is an outstanding figure, and attained his prominence as the saviour of the Sikh religion 495 years ago, at a time when the Mohammedans were attempting to force the Hindus to adopt their religion, and thousands were executed.

Sikh history has it that the Hindus visited the ninth prophet, Tegh Bahadur, to seek protection against being forced into Mohammedanism by the believers of that faith. This prophet told the people to return to their villages and say they would willingly become Mohammedans if he (the prophet) became one.

After the people had left, the tenth prophet, son of the ninth, who was only seven years old, returned to the house and was informed by his father that it would need the sacrifice of a great man in order to save the religion. The son replied that there was no one greater than he.

Accordingly the ninth prophet went before the ruler and endeavoured to convince him that he was pursuing a wrong course by forcing Mohammedanism on the people, but the ruler would not listen and ordered the prophet to be beheaded.

A Miracle.

When the time of the execution came round a miracle happened. Two men were present with swords, with which to carry out the execution, but before they had drawn their swords the prophet's head was separated from his body without visible means. The body was bought by a faithful follower and the head, by some mysterious agency, was found in a bullock cart, the driver of which took it to the prophet's young son, who cremated it.

After that, the young son, who was the tenth prophet, organised the Hindus and did his utmost to further the Sikh religion, fighting many battles in doing so, until at last all shackles and opposition were removed.

The story of his actual death is unknown. History says that he erected a tent and ordered that fuel for cremation purposes should be placed inside, and that his horse should be ready outside. He entered the tent and ordered one of his followers to light the wood fuel, but forbade anyone to look inside for some hours afterwards. After some time, while his followers were sitting round the tent wondering as to what was happening, two men rode up and asked what the matter was. On being informed, they replied that there was no need to worry as they had passed the prophet riding his horse. When the tent was examined there was no sign of the prophet, and all the cremation fuel was burnt, only the ashes remaining. He was not seen again, but every year the anniversary of his birthday is observed by Sikhs throughout the world.

LET US HOPE IT IS TRUE.

CANTON TO "CLEAN-UP" BIAS BAY?

What would be good news if it were reliable, is contained in the following news message to Manila papers. Canton news via Shanghai, it may be noted, is somewhat unusual:

Shanghai, Nov. 3.

Suppression of piracy in Bias Bay, notorious lair of Chinese pirates, is the first job the new Cantonese government has set up for itself.

Foreign dispatches from Canton stated that the Canton group of Nationalists, which recently started to establish a new Cantonese government, independent of the other Nationalist regimes, is pursuing its plans and is rapidly taking an active hand in the administration of the city.

It was announced that 30,000 Cantonese soldiers enroute toward Hankow to aid the Nationalist Nationalists in their drive on that city will, for the most part, be called back and re-assigned to suppress the Bias Bay pirates. The new Cantonese leaders feel that the pirates have long retarded the development of the Cantonese territory.

The Very Idea!

Thus the Osaka Mainichi:—"We endured an earthquake, we defied a conflagration, we faced a typhoon, we tackled a business crisis, we drove back the waves. Ah, mighty creature, thy name is Nation!"

Any comment would be decidedly superfluous.

During a gale a large tree was uprooted and fell across the main trunk road in Travancore State, near Theorem Custom House. Some labourers who had been sent to clear away the debris set the tree on fire so as to lessen their work. When night came they returned to the Custom House, leaving the tree still burning with its sparks constantly being blown into the dry forest. The fire was gaining headway there when the leader of a herd of wild elephants smelled the fire and came to the road in order to satisfy his curiosity. The rest of the story as told in Bangkok is:

The moment he saw the fire spreading to the forest he called his followers by loud trumpeting and within a few moments a well-disciplined band of dusky four-footed freemen were busily employed with their trunks as hose turning forty streams of water on the blazing tree and burning woods.

A running stream nearby was a sufficient reservoir for them to draw their supply of water, and very soon the amazement of the wonderstruck labourers, who had been attracted by the trumpeting to the place where they should have been working, the fire was put out and, perhaps as a matter of revenge, the elephants dragged the fallen tree into the middle of the road and left it there."

Willesden magistrate: The law entitles a man to swear in his own house. After all, he must enjoy some liberties.

Judge Cluer, to a husband at Shoreditch: There is no complaint against you; it is your wife who is the nuisance. Husband: I can quite believe it.

Landlord, at Willesden: I served him with the blue papers, and you should have heard what he said.

Barrister, at Shoreditch County Court: What makes you quarrel so much? Woman: I am Irish; she is not.

A Tokyo cook advertises for a job and embellishes it by adding: "Is a good carpenter too."

His food should build one up.

I was never a violent party man.—Mr. Lloyd George.

The only women who are surplus are the drones.—Miss Corbett Ashby.

It must be torture to some of you women to hold your tongues.—Judge Cluer.

Only a married man can be a useful member of a Ministry or party.—Mr. Stephann Raditch.

I am told I am old-fashioned because I hate the sight of motor cars.—Sir Harold Morris, K. C.

There are two things of which I am intensely proud—I was born British, and I am the wife of Stanley Baldwin.—Mrs. Baldwin.

Do dogs ever commit suicide?

A little Irish terrier puppy apparently deliberately killed itself in Brooklyn a few days ago rather than bear the pain caused by a crushed paw.

The puppy's left forefoot was crushed by a motor-car. It ran up and down the street for a few moments yelping with pain, snapped at a passer-by who tried to help it, and then dashed into the hallway of a five-storey apartment house. No one pursued it, but the puppy ran up the five flights, raced across the roof on three legs, and without hesitation leaped off the parapet into the street.

Jones had bought a car, and had just taken his wife out on a few preliminary expeditions, during which the good lady did not hesitate to criticise his efforts at driving.

"Hello, old man," said his next door neighbour one evening. "I see you've got a little two-seater. What do you get out of her?"

"About forty thousand words to the gallon," answered Jones sadly.

HONGKONG'S PIANO PRODIGY.

MASTER DANENBERG IN AMERICA.

The talented son of Mr. E. Danenberg, Master E. M. Danenberg, who is well-known to Hongkong audiences as a piano player of remarkable ability in spite of his extreme youth, being only nine years of age, is delighting and surprising American audiences in Los Angeles, we hear.

Master Danenberg made his debut in the Beaux Arts Auditorium in February last and received high praise, tributes being also paid to the excellent training he received from his father. They have appeared in several successful concerts since.

Mr. Danenberg is now teaching at the Los Angeles Academy of Music, being in charge of the new branch.

ECHO OF RECENT
LANDSLIDE.CEMETERY FATALITIES
RECALLED.

CONTRACTOR IN COURT.

A P.W.D. summons against the contractor concerned, and a forthcoming inquest to investigate the causes of the disaster, are the two developments that have arisen from the recent landslide in the Mohammedan Cemetery at Happy Valley, by which three earth coolies were killed and injuries were caused to several others.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistracy this morning, Lam Kan was summoned by the Public Works Department for carrying out an unauthorised building work, namely the digging of a trench at the foot of the hill in the cemetery without first obtaining a permit from the Building Authority.

He pleaded that he had thought such a permit was not required, in view of the fact that this was merely repair or reconstruction work in connexion with an original wall which was sanctioned.

A representative of the Public Works Department quoted sections of the Building Ordinance, which showed that reconstruction work came within the definition of "building works" covered by the Ordinance.

As the defendant did not seem to understand the import of the summons, his Worship said that it was presumed that as a result of his digging the trench, a collapse recently occurred which cost the lives of three persons and caused injuries to several others.

A Dangerous Act.

His Worship asked the P.W.D. representative if it was alleged that the digging of the trench was in itself a dangerous act, apart from the fact that it was not covered by permit for the excavation in connexion with the retaining wall.

The representative replied that it was a dangerous act in view of the fact that precaution was not taken.

His Worship indicated the probability of an inquest being held shortly in connexion with the accident, and the emergence from this of a more serious charge against those concerned. In view of the close connexion between the two proceedings, his Worship proposed to adjourn the present summons.

Defendant, in reply to the court, said that the retaining wall in question constantly needed attention, and repair operations were carried out at least once a year. Recently the old retaining wall had given way, and he was at work in digging a trench for the new wall when the slide occurred. Being advised by the Cemetery Committee that a permit was not necessary in reconstruction work of this nature, he did not apply for a new permit.

In remarking that defendant, being a contractor, should at least have made himself acquainted with the regulations with which he was peculiarly concerned, the Magistrate adjourned the summons for a fortnight.

SATURDAY'S FETE.

ST. PETER'S CLUB EFFORT.

Every one knows about the Garden Fete which is being held on the grounds of the St. Peter's Young Men's Club (1, Oakland Path) on Saturday, at 2.30 p.m.

It has been widely advertised and talked about, and a large attendance is expected for it promises to be a really good show with its many attractive stalls, side-shows, variety concerts, dances and orchestras. A very large number of helpers have willingly come forward to assist, and have devoted five weeks of concentrated effort to organise the various features of the Fete.

Most of the organisation of the Fete has been done by Mr. G. W. R. Griggs, Rev. N. V. Halward (Chairman of the Club), Mr. Peter Pau, Miss R. Mow Fung, Mr. G. S. Zimmerman, Mr. Millar, Mr. W. A. Shea, Mr. P. Sands, Mr. Thomas Ng and Mr. C. L. Clarke.

In the evening a Grand Carnival Dance (to the "Titanic Melodians" Orchestra) has been arranged. The tickets for this are already nearly sold out. Earlier in the day there will be a Tea Dance.

The proceeds are to be wholly devoted to local organisations, the St. Peter's Church, the Club division of the St. John Ambulance, The Kowloon Blind Home and the Club itself.

There are some twenty stalls and side-shows besides other attractions. Miss V. Capell will present the J-Pans at the Evening concert which will last about two hours, commencing at 5.30 p.m. The afternoon concert, which starts at 3.30 p.m. is timed to finish at about 4.45 p.m. The chief artists are:—Mrs. R. Sanger, Mrs. Mather, Miss H. Ho, Miss Braga, Mr. G. W. C. Burnett and Lt. Com. Bedells, R.N. A very fine stage has been erected on the spacious roof Garden of the Club and with the fine weather prevailing these concerts should draw large crowds. —Contributed.

THE ABYSSINIAN DAM
CONTROVERSY.U. S. GOVERNMENT NOT
INVOLVED.

STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

London, Nov. 8. In the House of Commons, questioned with regard to the Blue Nile dam reports, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that if the Abyssinian Government contemplated granting such a concession without consulting the British Government, that would constitute a violation of the Anglo-Abyssinian treaty of 1902, but he was confident the Abyssinian Government was not unmindful of this obligation.

This had been confirmed by an interview with Dr. Martin, the plenipotentiary from Abyssinia.

Sir Austen Chamberlain added that no question arose between the United States and the British Government in this matter, and he anticipated no difficulties between them. —Reuter.

No Official Information.

London, Nov. 8. Parliament reassembled this afternoon.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, was asked about the report that an American company had been granted a concession by the Abyssinian Government, which would enable that firm to control the water supplies of Egypt and the Sudan.

Sir Austen Chamberlain replied that he had not yet received any official information regarding the reported negotiations, nor regarding the attitude of the Abyssinian Government in the matter. If it had been the case that the Abyssinian Government contemplated the grant of such a concession without consulting the British Government, this action would constitute a violation of the treaty of 1902 between the British Government and Emperor Menelik, whereby the Abyssinian Government undertook not to construct or allow to be constructed such a dam, except by agreement with the British Government and the Government of the Sudan.

But he was confident the Abyssinian Government were not unmindful of this obligation, and this was confirmed by an interview with Doctor Martin.

Egypt Concerned.

His meeting with the Egyptian Premier and Foreign Minister had given him an opportunity to put him in full possession of the British views, and to take counsel with him on this matter, in which the Egyptian Government naturally took a keen interest. Sir Austen Chamberlain added that no question arose between the United States and the British Government, and he anticipated no difficulties between them.

The interview with Doctor Martin the Abyssinian envoy, mentioned by Sir Austen Chamberlain, was reported in earlier messages. —British Wireless.

MARINE COURT CASES.

FINES FOR CAUSING
OBSTRUCTION.

At the Marine Court this morning, before Commr. G. F. Hele, To Mui, mistress of a cargo junk, and Wah Ip Shing, master of a trading junk, were both charged with mooring their craft in the "Southern Fairway" on November 8. The former pleaded not guilty, and the latter pleaded guilty.

Sergeant Stewart gave evidence to the effect that the defendant's junk was moored within 40 yards to the southward of the Junk Anchorage. He boarded, and pointed out the error. This evidence was corroborated by Sergeant Madgewick.

Defendant stated that she was under way when, to avoid collision, she was compelled to drop anchor, and was about to lift it when the Police launch arrived. This defence his Worship characterised as "rubbish," and inflicted a fine of \$10 with the alternative of 10 days' imprisonment, on both defendants.

Another Charge.

Wong Sze Chun, seaman of a trading junk of San Mei, was charged with (a) being under way in the waters of the Colony without showing regulation lights and (b) with failing to take out a license for his craft. Accused pleaded guilty to both charges, and stated that he was not conversant with the rules of the Colony.

Ascertaining that the tonnage of the junk was more than 300 piculs and that the license fee was \$14.80, his Worship inflicted a fine of \$10, or 10 days' hard labour on the first charge, and \$20, or three weeks' imprisonment, on the second charge. In the event of the fines not being paid, sentences were to run consecutively.

MALAYAN POLICY.

REPLACING OPIUM
REVENUE.

DEFENCE CONTRIBUTION.

Replying last week to Unofficials' remarks in the Legislative Council debate on the Straits Settlements Budget, the Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Sir Hayes Marriott) said he gathered from the remarks of the Unofficial members that the Budget generally had been fairly well received, and that there were only one or two items that really called for comment. He himself did not take that very pessimistic view of their finances which some members had expressed. During the war they amassed a very large surplus balance and they were now spending it on their capital expenditure, and he thought it was quite right that they should do so.

It was very difficult to effect economies when that chorus of Penang friends spoke of what was absolutely unanimous in calling for extra expenditure.

Opium Revenue.

With regard to the opium revenue replacement payment, it was a matter that was being left to the Unofficials, but he uttered one word of warning. Although China might be producing opium twenty years hence the Colony's sources of opium might be cut away before that time came, and when members suggested that the \$40,000,000 opium revenue fund they already had might be expended in capital expenditure for works which were possibly very much needed in the Colony they had to remember that that was not going to give them any revenue to meet the loss of revenue in future. He merely said that "a word of caution to show that it would not be wise to spend that \$40,000,000."

Military Contribution.

With regard to the military contribution, they were bound by law to pay up to twenty per cent. of their revenue or the cost of the garrison. He thought they could safely leave it to their financial advisers and the Colonial Office to fight their battle as to whether the military bill was correct or not.

He had just come from Hong, where he had been in very intimate contact with the Colonial Office, and he could assure them that their battle was very well fought out there.

All he could say with regard to restriction was that the present policy was to maintain restriction and to see that it was made effective.

Penang Hospital.

With regard to the Penang Hospital, the whole incident was regrettable, but he thought the committee that had just resigned would see on further reflection that although they had the interests of the hospital at heart they did not go about the matter in the most sensible manner. If they wanted to get the administration of the hospital carried on well the first thing they had to have was discipline in that hospital, and to ask junior officers to criticise their seniors was not the way to have discipline.

Another point was that after the report came in, the first criticism levelled at the report was not by the Government, but by an unofficial committee, the Hospital Board. In regard to the Board the Government was responsible for its composition, but not for its opinions. The criticism that the Penang committee got was from another unofficial committee in Singapore, the meeting of which he was told the Penang members refused to attend because they thought their opinion would be biased.

FIREMEN ARRESTED.

THEATRE TICKET COLLECTOR HURT.

The ticket collector of the Tai Ping Theatre was last night admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to his head, as a result of a scuffle which he had with several firemen.

According to a police report, three, together with two firemen, No. 2, together with two firemen, were detained in connexion with the assault which is believed to have arisen out of the men attempting to gain free admission to the theatre.

A Chinese detective, named Wong Kam, who interfered while the assault was going on, was also injured in the head which necessitated his removal to the Government Civil Hospital.

It is said that the firemen armed themselves with spanners which they did not hesitate to use. At the moment all the five firemen are in police custody.

ALLEGED "GORILLA
SERMONS."BISHOP BARNES ACCUSED.
IN ST. PAUL'S.

"HERESY AND PROFANITY."

London, Oct. 16. A big congregation at St. Paul's Cathedral awaiting a sermon by the Bishop of Birmingham (Rt. Rev. E. W. Barnes) on man's creation, was staggered when the Rev. G. R. Bullock-Webster, Rector of St. Michael's Royal, fully robed and accompanied by a number of young men, marched into the transept and demanded that Bishop Barnes should forthwith be deposed.

Addressing the congregation, Mr. Webster denounced the Bishop's "false and erratic teachings," in regard to Darwinism, and he protested against the invitation to Dr. Barnes to preach in the Mother Church.

Mr. Webster and his followers then marched out, after which the Bishop of Birmingham calmly preached, uninterrupted.

Since it was first announced that Dr. Barnes would preach at St. Paul's there had been protests, especially by Anglo-Catholics, who called on the Bishop of London, whose authority extends to the Cathedral, to forbid the sermon.

The moment that Dr. Barnes entered the pulpit Mr. Webster led his adherents thither, and all faced the congregation, while other sympathisers, including several of the clergy, witnessed the scene from the transepts.

Dr. Barnes stood, motionless and silent, with bowed head, obviously pained.

"Heresy and Profanity."

The organist quickly started to play, gradually swelling the volume of music until Mr. Webster was inaudible to the congregation. Mr. Webster's protest reads: "I solemnly denounce Bishop Barnes for false, heretical doctrines, denying and pouring contempt on the doctrines of the Holy Catholic Church."

"We fervently protest against the invitation given him to preach here. We call on the Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of Canterbury to try Dr. Barnes on a charge of heresy and profanity, and, if found guilty, to depose and cast him out. May God, in His infinite mercy, grant him speedy repentance."

"Now, brethren, lest your ears be defiled by fresh profanities, we invite all faithful believers to leave before the sermon is delivered, and to continue your worship elsewhere."

Though few heard the remonstrance, Mr. Webster completed reading it, gathered his adherents on the cathedral steps, placed his biretta on his head, and proceeded to his own church, which is situated in the city, close to St. Paul's.

Anglo-Catholics in many of the suburbs co-operated in Mr. Webster's protest, and marched in procession from the Cathedral, singing hymns in the streets. Later they celebrated Mass in St. Michael's, the cantors wearing copes.

"That Brawler."

Dean Inge, interviewed, said: "I have nothing to say in reference to that brawler. We could take proceedings, but I do not suppose we shall."

This was the first disturbance in the Cathedral since the days of the militant suffragettes.

Mr. Webster, when interviewed, repudiated the ecclesiastical charge of brawling. Everything, he said, was orderly and dignified. He especially resented Dr. Barnes's references to the Mass, and he considered that Dean Inge, as Dean of the Cathedral, was a partner in Bishop Barnes's crimes. Had Dr. Barnes disparaged the King, every citizen, from the Lord Mayor downward, would have been indignant. The feeling of churchmen was exactly the same when the King of Kings was dishonoured, scorned, and derided.

Preaching in Westminster Abbey on September 24 Bishop Barnes said: "Darwin's triumph has destroyed the whole theological scheme. The 'Adam and Eve' story has become simply folklore. Some traditional dogmas of the Christian belief must be changed. But the doctrine of evolution leaves Christ's teaching unchanged. Obviously God used evil in His plan, and Christ knew that in the world which God made there was much evil. It is evident from this, then, that God is ultimately responsible."

Some tourists discovered on the Saaberg, in the Canton of Glarus, at a height of 5,100 ft., an old man who had been missing. He had broken his leg and remained five days and five nights in the open without food. He was brought to hospital, but it is doubtful whether he will recover.

FOOL-PROOF FLYING
NOW POSSIBLE.PERFECTION OF SLOTTED
WINGS.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

London, Oct. 21. The Daily Mail announces what it describes as "a great British invention, which will make flying safer."

A strange aeroplane was flying over Cricklewood Aerodrome yesterday and people looked up and wondered. After moving at high speed, the machine seemed to come almost to a standstill in mid-air, the pilot stalled it, the tail drooped and it assumed a position which appeared to be one of dire peril.

The onlookers expected the next instant that one of its wings would tilt down and it would get into a spin, but it did nothing of the kind.

It defied all the previous laws governing ordinary aeroplanes by merely dropping at the nose a little and regaining flying speed.

Curved Surfaces.

This wonder-plane is fitted with an invention in the shape of tiny curved surfaces, moving out automatically in front of the main planes, which cure the most fatal of all air perils—the uncontrolled spin following the loss of flying speed.

The new safety device is the result of years of research at the Handley Page Works, the National Physical Laboratory and the Royal Aircraft Establishment. It is the perfection of the first slotted wings.

At the leading edge of the top planes, in a position in front of the rear ailerons, or movable balancing planes, is a tiny, curved miniature plane, which, when not in operation, lies snugly along the front main wing.

Automatic Action.

The operation of this "extension plane" is automatic. It does not function in normal flying, but assuming that the airman stalls his machine, allowing the planes to become inclined at such a steep angle that they lose their normal lift action, the air-pressure on the wing when it is in this critical position makes the front extension planes move out automatically on metal projections.

The result is that the suddenly increased size of the entire wing gives it a grip on the air, even when the machine is stalled, that otherwise it would be impossible to obtain.

Machines of all types, military and civil, already are being fitted with the device. It is possible that its application in a fool-proof form will be made compulsory. It should be a permanent cure for the peril of the uncontrolled spin.

TIENTSIN'S FUEL
SUPPLY.PUBLIC UTILITIES
THREATENED.

Tientsin, Nov. 4. It is understood that the Kailan Mining Administration is willing to sell coal from the Hotung colliery provided the buyer removes it himself and undertakes not to pay the newly-imposed tax.

It appears that the native-city waterworks and electricity station will soon be without fuel.

Reuter's New York correspondent says that 12 persons died in various parts of the United States while listening in to the broadcast running description of the Tunney-Dempsey fight. Seven of these died when Tunney was floored in the seventh round.

HOW MUCH DO YOU
KNOW?

TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the Daily Express.

Answers for those who need them, will be found on Page 14 of this issue.

- 1 Who is the President of the Divorce Division of the Royal Courts of Justice?
- 2 What is meant by Fahrenheit?
- 3 What official position does Dr. Marx occupy in Germany?
- 4 When does Parliament re-open?
- 5 What is a gallop?
- 6 Who is Karol Capak?
- 7 What is the Sacred Rota?
- 8 Name the capital of (a) Sweden, (b) Finland, (c) Liberia, (d) Poland, (e) Luxembourg?
- 9 Give the names of the last four Presidents of the U.S.A.
- 10 (a) How old is Signor Mussolini? (b) Where was he born and what was his father's calling?
- 11 What is a wheat ear?
- 12 Why foolscap?

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Garden Spades - \$4.00 & \$5.00 "
Garden Syringes - \$4.00 & \$6.50 "
Rakes & Handles - \$1.00 & \$1.25 "
Hoes & Handles - \$1.50 & \$2.50 "
Garden Trowels - \$1.00 "
Weed Forks - \$1.00 "
Secateurs - \$6.50 pair
Ladies' Garden Tools - \$14.50 set
Riveted Back Scythes - \$ 6.50 each
Scythe Snathes - \$ 3.50 "
Garden Shears - \$ 5.50 "

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INDIAN 23-MILE SWIM.

BOY OF EIGHT YEARS
COMPLETES COURSE.

Calcutta, Oct. 16.
The third annual 23-mile inter-
national swimming competition
from Bhatpara to Kumartulghat
resulted as follows:

Juan Chandra Chatterjee of Hat-
khola Club (and winner of 30 mile
swimming race) finished first
securing the championship for
three consecutive years.

Second—Pullin Ghose of Sasa-
neswar Club.

Third—Abani Bhusan Banerjee,
Cosepara Club.

Fourth—Sukumar Chandra
Ghose (boy of eight years), Bagh-
bazar United Club.

Of 61 competitors 9 completed
the course.

CHAMPION FAILS TO APPEAR.

A BOXING RIOT THREATENED.

Los Angeles, Nov. 8.
Ace Hudkins, of Nebraska,
claimed the world's welterweight
championship here to-night when
Joe Dundee, of Baltimore, the title
holder, failed to show up for a ten
round fight for the crown.

Pandemonium reigned at the
ringside when the fans were told
that the fight for which they paid
\$10 a seat was not coming off.
The crowd threatened to riot until
police interfered.

It was rumoured that Dundee re-
fused to fight when he was not
paid his guarantee. Others said
that he refused to fight because
of a difference over the selection
of the referee.

OUR FOOTBALL COMPETITION.

PRIZE OF \$50 WEEKLY.

The "Hongkong Telegraph"
offers a prize of \$50 to the readers
who send in twelve correct fore-
casts of the results of the English
and Scottish Football League
matches (to be played on Saturday
next, November 12th) set out in
the Coupon below. No goal scores
are required; only forecasts showing
wins or draws.

In the event of no reader fore-
casting all twelve matches, a prize
of \$25 will be given to the reader
who sends in the greatest number
of correct forecasts; and in the
event of two or more readers send-
ing in an equal high number, the
prize of \$25 will be divided.

The competition is in accor-
dance with the rules published in
the "Telegraph" during the weeks
August 29—September 24.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" FORECAST COMPETITION.

Matches to be played on No-
vember 12th:

DIVISION I.

Burnley v Birmingham
Sheffield U. v Huddersfield
Derby v Everton

DIVISION II.

Port Vale v Oldham
S. Shields v Grimsby

DIVISION III. (SOUTH).

Merthyr v Brighton
Charlton v Norwich

DIVISION III. (NORTH).

Crewe A. v Stockport
Hartlepool v Southport

SCOTTISH DIVISION.

Aberdeen v Bo'ness
Dundee v Kilmarnock
Raith R. v Falkirk

Name

Address

No. 11 Date

"BULLDOG DRUMMOND"

A THRILLING SHOW.

Those who have not yet booked
their seats for the A.D.C.'s forth-
coming production of "Bulldog
Drummond" will be well advised
to take the necessary steps im-
mediately, as the demand for seats
is very strong. Meanwhile the
finishing touches are being put to
what promises to be one of the
most memorable shows ever put
on by the A.D.C. A visit to the
Theatre Royal last week found the
stage a veritable pandemonium,
with carpenters, scene shifters,
electricians, etc., all working hard
to bring the various mechanical
effects to perfection. There are
six scenes and this means a lot of
hard work, as the success of the
production very largely depends
on the quick shifting of scenery.

The cast has suffered a dis-
tinct loss owing to the departure
from the Colony of that fine ac-
tor Mr. J. A. E. Bullock, but his
part has been taken up by Mr.
A. N. Lucey, who needs no intro-
duction to Hongkong audiences.

Mr. M. M. Maas, who made such
a success in "The Last of Mrs.
Cheyne" has this time a part of
a totally different kind. The de-
bonair "Charles" gives place to
that thoroughly bad man "Carl
Peterson." He is supported in
his villainies by Mr. E. S. C.
Brooks as the cruel and cold blood-
ed Dr. Liddington. We are told
that the A.D.C. had some difficulty
in casting the part of the Ameri-
can detective, owing to the shy-
ness of the American community.

A very worthy substitute, has,
however, been found in Mr. R. H.
Charles who, in his outpourings
against prohibition, will be found
to out-Herod Herod. Evidently
riding winners is not his only ac-
complishment. Mr. G. G. Stapani
Thomson and Captain E. S. G. Ho-
ward, M.C. as Drummond's pals
add the necessary touch of light-
ness and frivolity.

Altogether, playgoers are pro-
mised some thrilling evenings at
the Theatre Royal during the in-
terport week.

FIGHT ON STEAMER.

A POLICE COURT SEQUEL.

In connexion with the fight on
board the s.s. Seistan last Sunday
evening, a Chinese seaman ap-
peared before Mr. W. Schofield, at
the Kowloon Magistracy, this
morning, on a charge of unlaw-
fully and maliciously cutting and
wounding a tallyman on board,
thereby causing him grievous
bodily harm.

Sub-Inspector Dorling prosecut-
ed and applied for a remand. He
stated that the complainant and a
witness were away on the Seistan
and were expected to return on
Friday.

His Worship: Could not he
have been brought up a little
earlier? This happened three
days ago.

Sub-Inspector Dorling: All
parties had to be taken to hospital,
your Worship.

The case was adjourned till
Saturday next.

BETTY NUTHALL— FILM STAR.

CONTRACT FOR BRITISH PRODUCTION.

London, Oct. 22.
Miss Betty Nuthall, after ex-
haustive film tests, has contracted
to appear in a British film.

KAISER IN DRAMA.

WILHELM ANGERED.

Berlin.—A proposal to include
the character of the ex-Kaiser in
Alex Tolstoy's drama, "Rasputin,"
shortly appearing on the Berlin
stage, has aroused the anger of
Wilhelm, who is threatening legal
action.

The producer intends to fight
the action.

Professor Leonard Hill, of the
National Institute for Medical
Research, Hampstead, N. W., in an
address at Durham commended the
way women of to-day clothe them-
selves. He said, however, that
there was a danger that while they
were making themselves strong by
exposure to open air and sun they
might "coddle" their little boys,
women eventually becoming Ama-
zon and ruling the man race.

University authorities in large
industrial towns, he added, were
in despair because of the debilitated
state of boys coming to the univer-
sity from secondary schools. He
said: It is a disgrace to the nation,
and we shall only get an A.I.F. race
by attending to rules of health, by
an abundance of open-air exercise,
and by exposure to sun, air, and
wind.

TANG SENG-CHI TABOO.

KUOMINTANG OUTLAW THE
HANKOW CHIEF.

Shanghai, Nov. 4.

Acting upon the instruction of
the Government Council, Mr. Quo
Tai-chi, Special Commissioner for
Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu, is
understood to have addressed a
communication to the Senior Coun-
cil, requesting the latter to warn
all foreign individuals or commer-
cial organs against making loans
to Tang Seng-chi, who is known to
be in the territory now under his con-
trol to several well-known foreign
firms in Shanghai in return for
substantial loans.

In his warning, Mr. Quo states
that the Nationalist Government,
having found Tang a traitor to the
Nationalist cause, and declared
war against him, all private con-
tracts entered into by him and any
foreign interest since September
23, 1927, involving the surrender
of China's sovereign rights, shall
not be recognized as legal and
binding by the Nationalist Govern-
ment.

It is understood that since the
beginning of hostilities in the up-
per Yangtze, the Nationalist Govern-
ment has instituted a blockade
against Wuhan. All arms, am-
munitions, various metals and
other war materials are not allow-
ed to be shipped upriver.

GERMAN PLANE OVER SYDNEY.

WAR SECRET REVEALED.

Sydney, Oct. 17.

Back in 1916-17 Sydney suffered
from more than one attack of
nerves when stories were circu-
lated that aeroplanes from the
raider Wolf had flown at great
heights over the city and intended
to carry out a bombardment.

In a lecture at the German Club
yesterday Mr. Alexander Stein,
chief officer of the North German
Lloyd steamer Main, which is in
port at Sydney, proved the truth
of at least part of the rumour. He
was in charge of the plane, and
the object of the flight was to
learn the strength of the fleet in
Sydney Harbour.

It happened in May, 1917, Mr.
Stein told his audience, when the
Wolf was near Gabo Island.

Bombs were taken, but it was
left to Mr. Stein's discretion
whether he should use them or
not.

It was 6 a.m. when the seaplane
left the raider, and a few hours
later it was flying over Sydney at
a height of from 2,000 to 3,000
feet.

Many Friends Below.

At 11.30 the same morning the
seaplane was back again at the
Wolf, which had in the meantime
continued her voyage up the coast.

Sydney's peace of mind, he said,
was not disturbed, for the seaplane
had passed unnoticed.

"I was pleased at the time that
I was not compelled to drop those
bombs," said Mr. Stein to-day,
"and now, when war differences
are forgotten, I am more pleased
than ever."

"I have always had a high re-
gard for Sydney, which was my
home for several years before 1914.
While in the seaplane doing my
duty to my country my thoughts
were also of my many friends
below."

AMERICAN FILM BANNED.

CENSORS OBJECT TO "LOW MORAL TONE."

Bombay, Oct. 22.
According to an announcement
in the Calcutta Gazette, a Metro-
Goldwyn production has been
ruled unsuitable for exhibition
throughout the whole of Bengal,
because of its low moral tone.

It was rejected by the censors
because it contained scenes in
which white and other races met
and indulged in extravagances in
a low Chinese establishment, a
thinly-disguised house of ill re-
pute, in which a European woman
was finally murdered.

Commander Arthur Marsden,
R.N., prospective Conservative
candidate for North-Battersea,
speaking at a meeting of the 1912
Club, said the present-day efficiency
of the British Navy was illustrated
by the behaviour of the personnel
of H.M. ships at the commence-
ment of the Chinese trouble. In
rescuing four officers of the mer-
cantile marine, 400 men of the
Royal Navy had been opposed by
20,000 Orientals and, although
Commander Darley was killed, the
achievement was in keeping with
the traditions of the Naval Ser-
vice. Wars would go on, and the
naval power of the Empire should
be kept at a standard equal to that
of any other nation.

INDIAN REFORMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

clous into can rob the Commission
of success.

The Bengal Swarajists have is-
sued a manifesto appealing to In-
dians to boycott the Commission.
—Reuter.

The Fullest Consideration.

London, Nov. 8.

The Premier has announced the
composition of the Statutory Com-
mission, which will inquire into
the working of the system of edu-
cation and the development of re-
presentative institutions in India.

The Commission will consist of
Sir John Simon, the well-known
King's Counsel and leading Liberal,
who will be the Chairman; Lord
Burnham, the proprietor of the
Daily Telegraph; Lord Strathcona,
M.P. for North Cumberland; Hon-
ourable Edward Cadogan, M.P. for
Pinner; and Colonel Lane Fox,
M.P. for the Barkston Ash Division
of Yorkshire; Mr. Stephen Walsh,
Secretary of War in the late
Labour Government, and Major
Attlee, Labour M.P. for Lime-
house.

Mr. Baldwin, said that the
Government were of opinion that
the task of the Commission in
taking evidence would be facilitat-
ed if the Indian Legislature ap-
pointed a Committee which might
lay before the Commission any
matters for examination. This
Committee might remain in being
for consultation with the Com-
mission. They also suggested
that the similar procedure be
adopted in the Provincial Legisla-
tures. The vast areas to be
covered made it desirable that
the task of taking evidence on
purely administrative questions
should be undertaken by some
other authority, which would be
in the closest touch with the
Commission. When the Commission
had reported to the Government
of India and His Majesty's Gov-
ernment, it would be the duty of
the latter to present the Commis-
sion's proposals to Parliament.

It was not, however, the intention
of the Government to ask Parlia-
ment to adopt proposals, without
giving the fullest opportunity for
Indian opinions of various schools
to be expressed. To this end, it
was intended to invite Parliament
to refer these proposals to the
consideration of a Joint Committee
of both Houses.—British Wireless.

OUR "HARD-UP" STUDENTS.

ECONOMY AT THE UNI-
VERSITIES.

London, Oct. 14.

The sudden death, while walking
in the street, of a young Cambridge
undergraduate, William Daynes,
has revealed a tragedy of self-denial.

Daynes, a scholarship holder,
had carefully economised while at
the University in order to ensure
that his parents would have to
carry only the smallest possible
financial burden. Accordingly he
bicycled to Cambridge from his
home at Norwich, a distance of 60
miles or more. The strain is be-
lieved to have affected his heart.

Student Barber.

Commenting upon the tragedy,
the "Evening Standard" points out
that an increasing number of
clever young Cantabs and Ox-
onians are being forced rigidly to
economise, because their parents
can barely afford to maintain
them, despite assisted scholar-
ships. "The higher cost of living
at Oxford," it says, "was em-
phasised in 1925, when the Rhodes
scholarship grants were increased
from £350 to £400 a year, the sec-
ond increase since the inaugura-
tion of grants. Some under-
graduates are working to supple-
ment their means. One is helping
a hair dresser at Oxford."

Other Hardships.

Harding, another Oxford under-
graduate, in straitened circum-
stances, offered his services to the
local hairdresser in order to fulfil
his obligations to his wife and
family.

He did not secure the job, be-
cause he was only available in the
week-ends. He was formerly a
trades union organiser, then a
hairdresser, a munition worker,
and an Air Force man in the war.
He won a scholarship to Ruskin
College.

THE CHESS BATTLE.

ANOTHER DRAWN GAME.

Buenos Aires, Nov. 8.

The 25th game between Cap-
ablanca and Alekhine, for the
world's chess championship, has
been drawn.—Reuter's American
Service.

FOOTBALL.

THE ST. JOSEPH'S TEAM.

The following will represent St.
Joseph's against the Hongkong
Football Club on Saturday on the
College Ground, at 2.45 p.m.:
Aycock, Ward, Leonard, O. M.
Omar, Croisdale, Cruz, Wilson,
Johnson, Smith, D. Leonard, and
C. Barrios.

Pictures showing in the local
cinemas for the last time this eve-
ning, in addition to "The Blind
Godness" at the Queen's Theatre,
are "The Dressmaker From Paris,"
in the continuous programme at
the Star Theatre; and "The Boob"
at the World Theatre. "The Boob"
is being shown at 5.15 and 9.20
only. The attraction at the 2.30
and 7.15 performances, also show-
ing for the last time this evening,
is the Chinese light comedy "Ma
Long, Long."

BANKS.

**THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.**

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON,

Paid up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..	£2,000,000

Assets and Branches

ALOR STAR		KUCHING	
(Malay States)		MADRAS	
AMSTERDAM		MANILA	
BANGKOK		MEDAN	
BATAVIA		NEW YORK	
BOMBAY		PEKING	
CALCUTTA		PENANG	
CANTON		PELHAWA	
CHAMPORE		PUKET	
CEBU		RANGOON	
COLUMBO		SAIGON	
DELHI		SEMARANG	
HAIPHONG		BEREMAN	
HAMBURG		SHANGHAI	
HANKOW		SINGAPORE	
		SOERABAYA	

IPOH
 KARACHI
 KUALA KANGSAR
 KUALA LUMPUR
 TAIPEI
 (F.M.S.)
 TAYOY
 TIENSTY
 TONG
 KOBE
 YOKOHAMA
 YOKOHAMA
 ZAMBOANGA
 (Philippine Is.)

Foreign Exchange and General Banking
 business transacted.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits
 received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates
 which will be quoted on application.

J. R. GEORGE.

JOHORE TOKYO
KOBÉ TSINGTAO
KUALA LUMPUR YOKOHAMA

shorter period in Local Currency and State
on terms which will be quoted on application
Hongkong, 7th April, 1927.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

The Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules and

obtained on application.
FOR THE HONGKONG SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.
A. C. HYNES
Chief Manager

THE BANK OF CANTON
LIMITED.

Established 1912.
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
Authorized Capital (Hong Kong)

Currency)	\$11.00
Paid-up Capital (Hong Kong	0
Currency)	8.60
Reserve Fund (Hong Kong Cur-	
Yency)	80

BRANCHES:—
Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Sw
Bangkok, New York and San
cisco.
LONDON BANKERS:—

The Lloyd's Bank Limited.
Correspondents in all principal Cities
World.
Foreign exchange and Banking business
description transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes)
yearly rental of from \$5 to \$40.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1921.

NEDERLANDSCHE HAND
MAATSCHAPPIJ

MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Netherlands Trading Society.)
BANKERS

ESTABLISHED 1824.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S
CENTRAL.

Authorized Capital	Guilders 150,000	(£125,000)
Paid-Up Capital	Guilders 80,000	(£64,000)

IT'S QUALITIES
THAT COUNT.



**POLAR
CAKE**

**IT'S QUALITY'S
THAT COUNT.**



**POLAR
CAKE**

**IT'S QUALITY'S
THAT COUNT.**



There is no worry or anxiety in rearing baby healthfully and happily, even in a tropical climate, when Glaxo is used as baby's food.

Glaxo is the food that has been used to rear the children in five Royal Nurseries. Court Physicians see that Royal Babies have the best and most nourishing food—that is why Glaxo has been chosen.

Give your baby Glaxo and watch the difference after a few days; see how restfully he sleeps, how contented he is and how steadily he increases in weight. Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

The Vitamin Milk-Food

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

Sole Agents:—

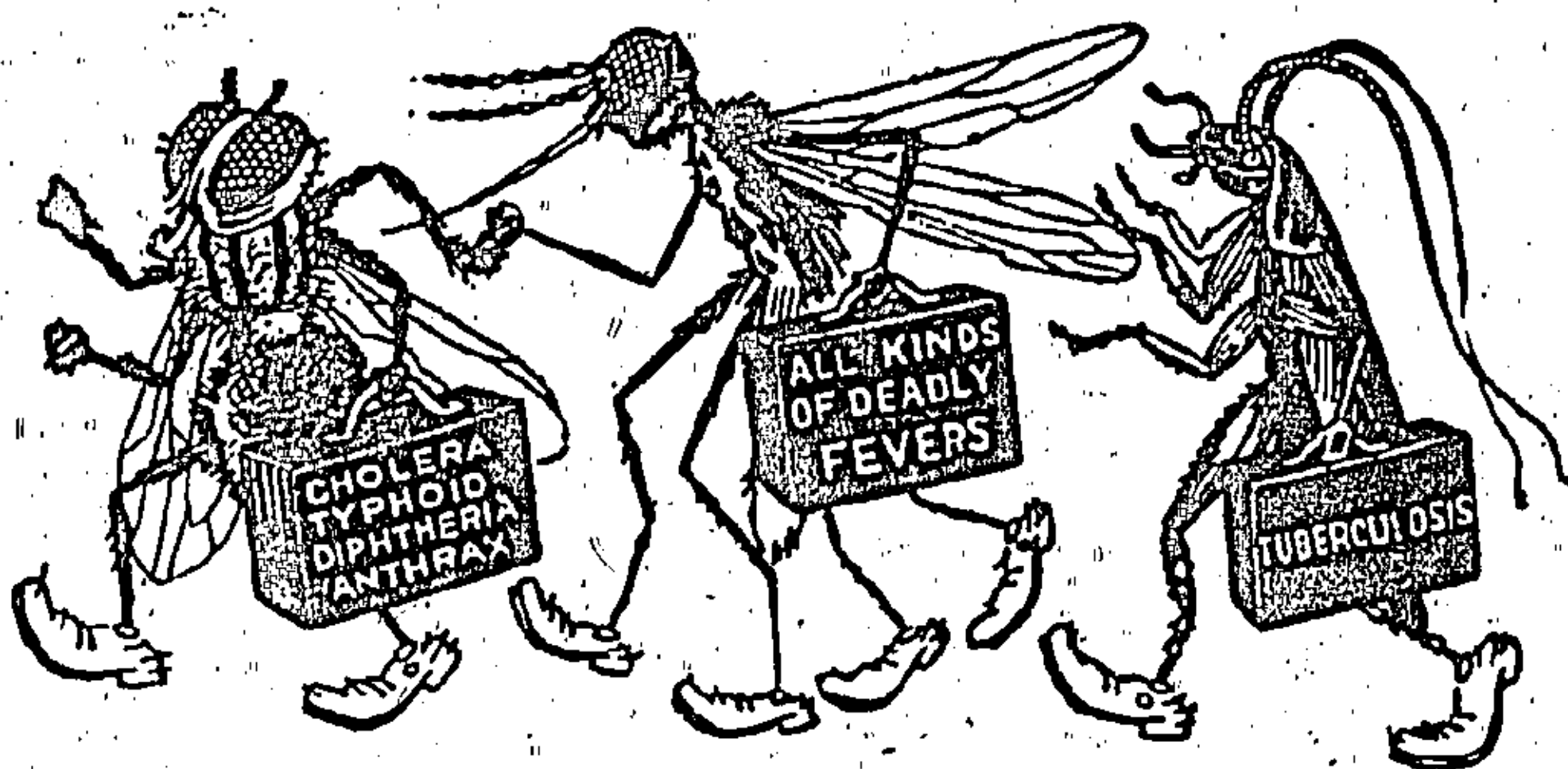
W. R. LOXLEY & Co.

**Power-full
SPEEDY GASOLINE**

**THE WORLD LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
HAIRDRESSING SALOON,**
58, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Splendidly situated in the Heart of the European section. Competent, experienced hairdressers assuring stylish cut. Elegant equipments and good sanitary conditions throughout.

Most up-to-date machine and method for Permanent Wave. Price very reasonable. We open daily from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. except Sundays, when the hours are 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Phone Kowloon 1378.



Insects Bring Disease to Thousands!

THESE tiny pests are more dangerous to our health, and well being than an invading army. Insects steal on us unawares carrying disease and death to everyone in the family including the infant in arms. The fly brings cholera, typhoid, tuberculosis, infantile paralysis; the mosquito all kinds of deadly fevers; the bedbug carries germs from one person to another.

Flit spray clears the house in a few

minutes of disease bearing flies, mosquitoes, bed bugs, cockroaches, ants, moths, fleas and silverfish. It searches out the cracks where insects hide and breed, destroying their eggs. Flit spray kills moths and their larvae which eat holes. Extensive tests showed that Flit spray did not stain the most delicate fabrics. Flit is clean and easy to use, death to insects but harmless to mankind. It is economy to use Flit and avoid disease. For sale everywhere.

Sole Agents for China: **MUSTARD & Co., Ltd.**

FLIT

DESTROYS
Flies-Mosquitoes-Moths-Ants-Bees-Flies-Bees-Flies
Many Other Household Insects and Their Eggs
Manufactured by: STANDARD OIL CO. (New Jersey)

CORRESPONDENCE.

ARMISTICE DAY CELEBRATIONS.

(To the Editor, Hongkong
Telegraph.)

Sir,—May we trespass on the space in your columns for the purpose of bringing to the notice of all men who served in the War 1914/18 that it is hoped to secure a record attendance of Ex-Service Men at the Cathedral, Garden Road, on Armistice Day, November 11, at 9.30 a.m. (not 10 a.m. as originally stated). The service will be a short one and will be followed by the ceremony of laying wreaths on the Cathedral Memorial to Hongkong Men.

From the Cathedral, those attending who prefer can proceed independently to the Cenotaph for the customary ceremony of remembrance. Those who are unable to be present at the Cathedral should make a point of being at the Cenotaph.

In Hongkong the large number of Regular units present should make the ceremony this year particularly impressive, and it is hoped that the attendance of Ex-Service civilians, whether or not belonging to the undersigned Associations, may be worthy of the occasion.

It may be pointed out that a special effort is being made at Home this year in this connexion by Ex-Service Associations.—Yours, etc.,

G. K. HALL BRUTTON,
President,
British Legion.
F. HAYLEY BELL,
President,
E. A. S. M. A.

OBITUARY.

SIR JOHN O'CONNOR, K.B.E.

On October 8, the death occurred in Buenos Aires of Sir John O'Connor, well-known Surgeon and Senior Medical Officer of the British Hospital in that city. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, where he won his laurels both as a Rugby and Rowing man. After spending two years as House Surgeon at the Royal Portsmouth Hospital, he went to Argentina, where he quickly acquired a reputation as a brilliant Surgeon. In 1920 he was made a Knight Bachelor and K.B.E. for his excellent work in recruiting British Volunteers as well as otherwise helping the Allied Cause during the Great War.

Sir John was a man of dominant personality, outstanding ability and great personal charm. He was 63 years of age and leaves a widow, a son, and two daughters. His elder son died whilst a subaltern in the Coldstream Guards. His surviving son is a Lt. Commander R. N., and was recently on the China Station as Gunnery Officer in H.M.S. Emerald.

TRADE FOR BOYS.

THE WORK OF THE SALESIAN BROTHERS.

In one respect China's loss is Hongkong's gain. Finding their work handicapped by the disorders in China, a number of Salesian fathers and brothers have come to Hongkong, and, being essentially men of industry, they are not dwelling here in idleness but are setting themselves to fill a long felt want in this Colony, the establishment of an Industrial School really worthy of the name.

It is perhaps necessary to explain why the Salesian fraternity are. Their order was founded in Turin by Don Bosco. It has from the beginning been an industrial order, its members devoting themselves to the teaching of artisan skill. They have a big college in Malta, another at Battersea, and another in India. They are also established at Macao, Shekai, Shanghai and Shikwan.

Local Reforms.

It may be recalled that when the Hongkong Government legislated for the control of child labour, certain prominent Chinese residents, including Sir Shou-sun Chow, Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, Mr. Li Yanchuen, Mr. Ho Kwong and others, interested themselves, with the encouragement of the Government, in an effort to establish an industrial school in Hongkong to take care of children who, being prevented from working in factories owing to their tender age, would otherwise be thrown upon the streets. It will also be recalled that Sir Robert Ho Tung, on his sixty-first birthday, intimated that he would devote the sum of \$100,000 to this worthy purpose.

Thereafter inquiry was made for a suitable site for a school, and an area at Stanley was proposed. At the same time the problem of operation was gone into the work of the Salesian fraternity was brought to notice, and the idea was to let them manage the school. Then, however, came the strike and boycott, and the scheme fell into abeyance.

From Nantao.

Three years ago the Salesian fraternity established one of their colleges at Nantao, near Shanghai, a commodious building some 900 feet in length, and there commenced what promised to be a useful work indeed. Recently, however, the wars have overtaken this establishment with others. Part of the college is now used as a military hospital. The boys have not been dispersed, they continue their studies under a smaller staff. The remainder of the staff, numbering nine fathers and brothers, are in Hongkong and they are keen to revive the industrial school project.

The leader of the fraternity here is Rev. Father V. Bernardini, who is called the Superior of the Institute. His colleagues are all Europeans, and all are trained tradesmen. Recently they were heartened by a visit from the Provincial General of the whole Order, Very Rev. Father Ricaldone.

As a first step the Salesian workers have taken over the well-known St. Lewis Industrial School at West Point. This establishment was conducted by the Italian Mission. There languages were taught, and there was some printing and other industrial training but on a comparatively small scale.

St. Lewis School.

Bishop Valtorta has now handed the institution over to the Salesian fraternity, who propose to expand it. They are already teaching printing, shoemaking, and tailoring, and have as many orders to fulfil as they can manage. They propose to add a workshop for training motor drivers and mechanics, and aviation mechanics. For this last purpose two aeroplane engines have already been imported. Other departments which may be added later include furniture making.

Before the school can be extended appreciably, however, more accommodation is necessary, and it is therefore the hope of Father Bernardini and his colleagues that the bigger project already referred to will be taken up again at no distant date.

It should be emphasised that the Salesian schools are open to all classes and creeds, and those who cannot pay for their training are not expected to. Orphans and waifs are readily taken in and taught trades. There is no religious or other compulsion. One of the great virtues of these schools is that they teach the dignity of labour and instill antipathies against Bolshevism. In Macao, when unrest was all around, the Salesian Institute was able to carry on uninterruptedly. A number of its graduates are now in business for themselves.

MRS. WU RELEASED.

Tientsin, Nov. 8.
Madame C. C. Wu was released yesterday evening by order of Chang Chung-chang.—*Reuter.*

CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S DREAM.

LEAVES OSAKA FOR SHANGHAI.

The vernacular papers are of the opinion that Chiang Kai-shek, who is reported by *Reuter* to have left Osaka for Shanghai, is possibly returning to China with the support of Japan, and that with that assistance he will be able to realise his dream of securing supreme control of the country.

Osaka, Nov. 8.

Chiang Kai-shek has left for Shanghai aboard the steamer Nagasaki Maru.—*Reuter.*

Chiang Kai-shek's Dream.

The visit of Chiang Kai-shek to Japan immediately after his resignation was purely a political one, says the vernacular press.

"Before his resignation Chiang Kai-shek fully understood that there were two obstacles to his becoming the supreme ruler of China. The obstacles were General Tang Song-chi, who controlled Hunan and Hupeh, and Chang Tso-lin, the military chief of the North.

"With all his armies it would not have been hard for Chiang Kai-shek to defeat and conquer Tang Song-chi, but he realised that Chang Tso-lin in the North would not be so easy for him to deal with, especially when, as he believed, the Japanese Government was backing him. "Not that Japan had any interest in the war in China, but that she fully realised that if the Kuomintang, then a close ally of Soviet Russia, became the master of whole of China, Japanese interests in Chosen and North China might be interfered with, not by the Chinese, but by Russians.

"Should the Japanese continue to give assistance to Chang Tso-lin, the conquest of North China would be impossible. Hence Chiang Kai-shek severed all his relations with the Russians to please the Japanese.

Trip to Japan.

"To go one step further to gain the confidence of the Japanese, immediately after his resignation, Chiang Kai-shek set out for Japan to convince the Japanese that if he ever had the chance of becoming the ruler of China he would be on friendly terms with the Japanese.

"It would not be surprising if Chiang made a mutual agreement with the Japanese that he would let them enjoy all their privileges in North China, after the ultimate victory of the Kuomintang, provided that the Japanese should not interfere with Chiang's military plans.

"Chiang Kai-shek paid a visit to Russia once and succeeded in persuading the Russians to help him. Whether he succeeded in securing the help of the Japanese now is a mooted point. However, Chiang's alliance with Soviet Russia proved to be a complete failure, and to what extent he would be benefited by help from Japan remains to be seen.

"One thing is clear, if Chiang should succeed in securing Japanese aid, the Kuomintang might conquer Chang Tso-lin and all the Northern provinces and Chiang Kai-shek might become the ruler of China.

"But it is doubtful if China, on the whole, would gain anything from such assistance," concludes the comment.



Women are the last word in conversationalists.

The British Postmaster-General has approved of the use of illuminated advertising signs in public telephone boxes. Some 2,500 boxes in London districts are to be equipped with a device displaying directly in front of the caller's eyes a succession of brightly lighted and coloured advertisements, and other boxes throughout the country will also be fitted with these machines.

THE WORLD FOR ALL.

SPEECH BY EX-HONGKONG PROFESSOR IN LONDON.

Prof. John W. Nind Smith, replying to the toast "The Guests," at the annual dinner of the Central Union of Chinese Students in Great Britain and Ireland to celebrate the 16th anniversary of the Republic of China, expressed thanks for the welcome and for the honour of being considered the friends of justice, of human progress, and of the great Chinese people, most ancient and youngest among the peoples of the world. Continuing, he said: "To-day, China, the teacher of mankind before our peoples or nations existed, is become, in some senses, herself the pupil of her pupils; and on such an occasion as this we, who dare to consider ourselves your sincere friends, think especially of the part which you, ladies and gentlemen of the Students' Union, are to assume, in determining the nature of your people's contribution to the new humanity. Those of us who think deeply concerning our European civilisation are most deeply aware that the problems confronting our social order are insoluble without the embodiment in our life of fresh elements; that, to resolve the basic anomaly of our life, it is necessary to learn from the East. It is not too much to say that our feelings and convictions are exactly expressed in the words of a certain public figure, whose genius we all recognise—words with which the soundings have of late rendered us all familiar: 'We have paid. But—(to supply the probable completion)—must we go on paying for ever?' We ask ourselves the question almost with despair."

Critics of China.

Having dealt with the origins and development of Western civilisation, Prof. Smith said: "Critics of China (being critics, they must criticise everything) blame your people for its pride. Those of us who try to understand you hope for you, almost above all, that you will lose nothing of your pride. Your people, the mother and the child of history, must teach us how to reconcile the explosives, and the other countless gifts you gave us, with an enlightened society. Be self-confident enough to learn from our workshop, self-confident enough to criticise and seek the cure for our social structure, refusing to accept the teachings and institutions which have produced it. Once—doubtless most of my fellow guests have experienced it more often—I saw for a short space the western world through the mind and eyes of the East, of China. 'Standing on the deck of a steamer returning from Canton to Hongkong—with a dear friend, recently dead, beside me—I saw a junk (seeming half material and half an idea, like the objects in your Chinese paintings) floating with the wind past a great battleship; and I knew, as I know now, that the junk—natural, sensitive, serviceable, evolutionary—will be there long after the last inselud—a bad idea, one of the false nightmares of the mind—is well forgotten, with all it represents. In our restless energy we of the West have created this great material technique, an agent of peace and of war, creating and destroying indifferently both ourselves and others, which we cannot control."

Westernisation.

"The world cannot bear a China westernised in the sense in which we speak of western civilisation. For the good and for the evil we have done you—because, in our hungry and hysterical onrush, all undirected, we have roused you, not untimely, from your satisfaction that had almost become sleep—we ask that in return you will be true to yourselves; that you will repay us, not by giving us an imitation or development of our chaotic selves, but by showing us the way to social happiness, to the new and better age. In conclusion, you cannot escape from this choice. That was made certain on the day of the Inauguration of the Chinese Republic, an occasion associated, as it will be associated more than a hundred generations from now, with the name of the fashioner and father of your people, Sun Yat-sen. What did he work for? What did he desire? He says, in the Threefold Doctrine of the People: 'In closing, it is not premature for me to ask, what shall China do in the day of her strength? In the day of our strength ours will be the greater burden, to help all the peoples oppressed. Did we not set our eyes on this object we might one day be tempted to adopt Western Imperialism, and to suffer its inevitable overthrow. Therefore, in the day of our strength we must help all the peoples oppressed. We must fight against Imperialism, not for ourselves alone. There is no other hope for China. Since not otherwise may the Chinese nation fulfil the truth of its being.' And again, 'In a word, my Sun Min doctrine is for the fulfilment of Confucius' hope, 'The World for All.'"

(Applause.)

ARMISTICE DAY.

A CALL TO CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

Armistice Day this year, has special significance for those tormented in the spiritual uplift of China. Several months ago was proposed that it should be observed as an international day of Fasting and Prayer on behalf of this country.

In accordance with this plan call to prayer was drawn translated into various languages and sent out for publication America, Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Holland, S. Africa, Australia, and New land. In Germany it was suggested that November 13th, be served instead of Friday, the 11th.

Thousands of copies of the call to prayer have also been sent to refugee Chinese missionaries and other Christian workers in America, requesting that make suitable arrangements, the observance of the day in the community. In Great Britain World's Evangelical Alliance been requested to send out call to prayer to clergymen others. Also those in high office in Church and State have notified of the proposed observance of Armistice Day this year. Here in China plans have been made for the universal observance of the day throughout the public by sending out the call to prayer to nearly 6,000 Chinese pastors and workers.

Shanghai's Observance.

In Shanghai the day is to be observed by an eight hour prayer meeting in the Union Church from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Well-known missionaries are to take turns conducting the meeting for hour. The following provisional schedule of leaders has been arranged:

10 a.m., Rev. J. V. Latimer.
11 a.m., Dr. John Darroch.
12 noon, Rev. G. W. Sheppard.
1 p.m., Dr. Hugh White.
2 p.m., Dr. Frank A. Keller.
3 p.m., Dr. R. E. Chambers.
4 p.m., Dr. D. E. Hoste.
5 p.m., Dr. J. Walter Lowrie.
The following is the text of Call for the Day of Fasting and Prayer which is being circulated in China and other countries: "In view of the fact that China containing a quarter of the earth's inhabitants, is being torn by political and military strife, falling untold suffering upon people."

"In view also of the fact that God has made of one blood-races of mankind; and that Christians in all lands have a deep concern for the material, social, political, and above all, the spiritual welfare of China."

"In view further of the fact that more than 6,000 missionaries in China have been compelled to evacuate their stations;

"In view also of the international Christian agitation which has resulted in severe persecution of the Christians, desecration of churches, and destruction of mission property;

"In view further of the great results that have been brought to pass by the observance of the day of fasting and prayer in the history of various lands;

"It is hereby suggested that Armistice Day, Friday, November 11, 1927, should be observed as day of Fasting and Prayer on behalf of China."

"It is suggested that prayer should be offered, in connection with the observance of the day for those in authority in civil, military, and political affairs in China; for the missionaries at home; and for those in the home lands; for the Chinese pastors and Christians; for the wisdom in the conduct of church and mission schools; for the spread of the Word of God; and for a great revival throughout the land."

"It is further suggested that this call should be given as widely as possible in the press and pulpit, and that suitable arrangements should be made each community for the proper observance of the day."—*Continued.*

The London Gazette of Oct. 27, contains the following:—Foreign Office Appointments: The King has appointed the following:—Grain, Esq., of the Middle Temple Barrister-at-Law, Assistant Judge of His Majesty's Supreme Court for China, to be Judge of His Majesty's Supreme Court for China; and G. W. King, Esq., O.B.E., of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, to be Assistant Judge of His Majesty's Supreme Court for China (June 16).



IT'S QUALITY
THAT COUNTS.

NEW SERIAL STORY

THE MERAFIELD MYSTERY.

By R. A. J. WALLING.

(Author of "The Third Degree," "Fatal Glove," etc.)

CHAPTER XXI.

Of course, Greene held all the cards, as I alone in the court knew. He was aware that he could not possibly get either of the prisoners discharged that day, but he was going to set up a current of feeling in their favour—create the impression that ultimately they must get off.

Having removed from his path the suspicion with which Rossiter had surrounded Quance, he turned his attention to Lady Merfield.

I was curious to know how he would deal with that side of his case, which was far more obscure. Actually he dealt with it in precisely the same way.

He asked that Grainger should be recalled and his evidence read over, and then proceeded to cross-examine him.

"I am not going to ask you, Mr. Grainger, what your theory of this crime is. I merely want to put to you the grounds of this charge against Lady Merfield. You arrested her on the charge of complicity because you found in her room a revolver with which the murder, if it was murder, may have been committed."

"Yes," said Grainger, "for that and other reasons."

"And the other reasons?"

"Chiefly Lady Merfield's lack of candour in neglecting to tell us of the relations which had formerly existed between her and Overbury. Overbury's disappearance in these circumstances was not to be explained except by the complicity of Lady Merfield."

"Well," Greene countered, "that's only an opinion, Mr. Grainger. Let us stick to facts. The one fact against Lady Merfield is this weapon. Whose property is it?"

"I do not know," replied Grainger.

"Do you suggest that it is Lady Merfield's?"

"No, I don't know."

"Or Major Overbury's?"

"I don't know."

"In fact, it's a very common revolver, and apparently almost new, and it might have belonged to anybody, eh?"

"Yes," said Grainger.

"Now, what makes you think that there was some collusion between Lady Merfield and Major Overbury?"

"I should think," said Grainger, "that was obvious from the evidence that they had known each other before the marriage of Sir Charles and Lady Merfield, that they had, in fact, been engaged, and that they were both up and dressed and talking together just before the crime was committed."

"So that, if the defence put forward some adequate explanation of the presence of Lady Merfield and Major Overbury in the gallery at this time, and you accept it, then there is no evidence of collusion?"

"I should not say that. There is the fact that Major Overbury, a former fiancé of Lady Merfield, arrived at the house one day, and that two days later Sir Charles was shot."

I ought to have intervened in this discussion long before, and I expected every moment a protest from the prosecution. But it did not come, and, as the magistrates made no objection, and I was myself eager to see where Greene was leading, I allowed it to go on.

But that would also disappear if it could be shown by the defence that Lady Merfield was absolutely ignorant of the fact that Overbury was coming to Merfield Tower until the visit was almost due, and that she protested most earnestly to her husband against the action he had taken in inviting Overbury."

"Yes—if," said Grainger, with the emphasis on the "if," Greene smiled. "If, of course, said he. 'Well, we shall see.'"

At the end of the hearing Greene urged the court to say that there was no evidence against either of the prisoners to justify either a committal or another remand.

I had to advise the bench that they would not be justified in discharging the prisoners if the police desired a further remand for inquiries.

The Superintendent asked for a week's remand. By that time, he said, the case might have assumed quite a different aspect, and the prosecution might be in a position to bring home the crime to the culprits.

So it was arranged. Lady Merfield and Quance were taken away. The court went on with other business, and Greene left by taxi for Westport and took the first train back to London. I thought he purposely avoided the chance of communication with me.

Now I come to the most remarkable part of the chain of circumstances in the Merfield case.

After the court was over I remarked signs of excitement among the police, whispered consultations between Rossiter and Grainger, a general atmosphere of impending events.

"Smart man, Mr. Greene," said Grainger to me when Rossiter had gone out and I and my clerk were clearing up books and documents. "But I think we shall be a bit smarter this time, Mr. Franks."

"Well, don't be too hard on him, Grainger," said I. "He's only a poor lawyer, you know, doing his best for his clients."

"I wish I was poor like that," said Grainger.

"Well, if you bring this off it'll be a feather in your cap. Anything moving?" said I, with a fine assumption of indifference.

"It looks"—he spoke behind his hand and into my ear—"as if we shall have Overbury with 'em in the dock next time."

I could not feel indifference at this. It made me jump. But Grainger took my gesture for a quite natural expression of surprise.

"Oh, yes," said he, "we're on his track. You'll be astonished, Mr. Franks—really astonished. It's the most amazing thing. I can't say any more. You just wait."

Just to wait was the last thing I meant to do. Seeing what my real intention was, I could not entice Grainger, but I did venture one remark.

"Under our very noses all the time, I suppose," I said.

"You're not very far out, Mr. Franks."

"Trying for him to-night?" I asked, as nonchalantly as I could.

Grainger nodded.

"Rossiter missed him by inches last time. There'll be no mistake now. He hasn't got his precious chauffeur to help him."

I did not go to Westport after the court. I walked home to Rosebank, and telephoned to the office to say that I was not particularly well, and must not be expected again that day.

My wife, who overheard the message, looked curiously at me. She said I was the picture of health, and she hoped I had no secret complaint which I was hiding from her. She spoke in a tone of amusement and did not pursue the subject.

"I want a few hours' rest," I said. "I'm going to take the advantage of a fine afternoon and have a laze on Highcliff."

"Oh, very well," said she. "If anybody comes for you, shall I send them out to Highcliff to look for you?"

"On no account," I answered, emphatically. "If anybody calls for me, say I'm in bed with neuralgia, or sciatica, or anything you like. I simply won't be bothered with anything this afternoon."

"And that applies to everybody?"

"Yes, absolutely."

My wife is a woman of great perspicacity, and if she has the usual infusion of curiosity in her composition she knows when not to accept it.

Therefore, after lunch I went out on the cliff path, with confidence that nobody would be sent after me.

Grainger's hint served only to confirm an opinion I had held from the beginning, which had been confirmed by all that had happened. It was that Overbury had never taken light but was lying "perdu" perhaps within shouting distance of us all the time.

I have said that the peninsula on which the Merfield estate stands has a mere bottle-neck entrance, and that in the time at his disposal after the murder Overbury could not have got out that way without the help of a car which was not then available—unless, as was unlikely, he had accomplices waiting for him. I did not believe in the guilt of Overbury.

This conviction was from time to time firmly corroborated—first by the attitude of Quance in his character of chauffeur, by the fact that he had brought Mrs. Briscoe to Highcliff Farm, and by Mrs. Briscoe's remarkable proceedings on the evening when I drove her down to this very cliff path in my own car.

Possibly that visit to Highcliff Farm, when the second man whom I could not identify stood in the garden, was a mistake. I could not tell. But it was apparently not told. But it was apparently not told. But it was apparently not told.

What I saw was the Belle Rose, for which somebody had paid a hundred pounds in bank notes to Joe Lillcrap. I had no doubt about it, though the name had been scraped off her bow on the starboard side, which I could see, and, doubtless, off the port side and off her stern as well, if ever it was painted there.

Under a huge tree, whose outermost branches dipped into the stream, catching seaweed on their tips, lay a boat, tied stem and stern to stumps on the bank. She was invisible at a distance of ten yards or more, and must have been quite concealed from the water. There was a twelve-foot rise and fall of tide, but even that was not enough to make her visible at low water, for the ends of the great branches evidently rose and fell with the tide, as was evidenced by the thick fringe of weed hanging on to them.

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THE ANGLO-IRAK TREATY.

"TO TIGHTEN INTER-COUNTRY" TIES.

London, Oct. 21. King Feisal of Irak conferred with Sir Henry Dobbs, the Consul-General for Irak, for 45 minutes today.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, Mr. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, Sir Henry MacMahon and Sir Herbert Samuel called on His Majesty at the Hyde Park Hotel.

The actual Anglo-Irak negotiations will begin on Tuesday. Interviewed by Reuters, King Feisal expressed his belief in the complete success of the negotiations.

He said that the political, financial and military development of Irak had been such since the signing of the Anglo-Irak Treaty that revision was necessary, but he only intended to tighten the ties between Baghdad and London.

Irak's admission to the League of Nations certainly would be discussed.

did not think Rossiter was likely to make a second mistake. Overbury had not now the assistance of the chauffeur, as Grainger had said. But there was another person whose assistance he would have, and of her Rossiter seemed to be unconscious. There was Mrs. Briscoe.

I had taken my biggest field-glass with me on my walk. When I reached the point at which Mrs. Briscoe and I had parted company that night I sat down on a boulder of shale, trained the glass over every acre of visible country. The creek at this point was about a mile wide. Opposite, the slopes were grass-clad, divided by low stone walls and spotted with clumps of furze. There was no building in sight and no wood.

It was possible to examine through the glass every yard of the ground. Not a soul was in sight. Away to the southwest, between the point and the Corn-morant Rock, old Bill Newberry's crab pots, bobbed about on the swell. But there was not a boat to be seen. My glass brought up the slender tower of the light-house far out in the Channel. That was all.

I trained it on my own side of the creek, which was more difficult country. Here the cliffs were very high and very steep. I was at least a hundred and fifty feet above the cliffs. The precipitous sides of the cliffs were clothed right down to the creek with trees, beeches and ash, which had rooted in the detritus of the soft rock and made a dense mass of green. A little clearing here and there was empty.

I satisfied myself that nobody else was within a mile of me, then I pocketed the glass and rose.

What I now meant to do was rough work, and it might last a long time. At any rate, I thought, with a smile, it was no job for a man badly afflicted with sciatica.

I was going to test a theory. I turned off the path into the hanging wood, and I could down with as little fuss as I could down and hang on by sapling and trunk and boughs until I could go no further. The wood's shelter ceased. Its great branches hung over the green water, deep here, for the cliff plunged straight down, and the tide swirled by ceaselessly with-tide over uncovering the bed of the creek. It was on this side that the little river ran, keeping the bank clear of silt and for ever deepening the channel.

I began to test my theory. In places the view from the edge was clear into the creek, but for the most part the trees overhung it, stretching far out ten and even twenty feet, so that between the bank and the open water there was a screen of branches, now thickly clothed with foliage, and the water close in ran through a green tunnel.

It was here that I hoped to prove my theory.

I walked along the edge, clinging and slipping, for about four hundred yards towards the mouth of the creek, and there I proved it.

Under a huge tree, whose outermost branches dipped into the stream, catching seaweed on their tips, lay a boat, tied stem and stern to stumps on the bank. She was invisible at a distance of ten yards or more, and must have been quite concealed from the water. There was a twelve-foot rise and fall of tide, but even that was not enough to make her visible at low water, for the ends of the great branches evidently rose and fell with the tide, as was evidenced by the thick fringe of weed hanging on to them.

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MAN WHO WAS NOT THERE.

STRANGE MISTAKEN IDENTITY CASE.

CONTRACTOR'S ALIBI.

London, Oct. 7. A remarkable case of mistaken identity was concluded at Liverpool yesterday when, after a hearing lasting several days, the magistrates dismissed the charge against Mr. Edward Brown, aged 58, a builder of Gloucester-terrace, S.W., of stealing £4,950 from Mr. Thomas Gibson Johnston, a retired Australian chemist.

Mr. Johnston, in evidence at the opening of the case, alleged that Mr. Brown was introduced to him in the name of Carson by a man named Duff, whom he and his wife met in a steamer while on voyage from Australia to England. Carson described himself as a South African farmer and hotel proprietor. Mr. Johnston alleged that he was induced to part with £4,350 so that the credit of all three could be established on the Stock Exchange to enable them to draw the profits of a joint speculation in Italian lire.

Disappeared With Money.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnston identified Mr. Brown as the man they had known as Carson, who with Duff disappeared after the money had been handed over at Liverpool on August 12.

At the last hearing Mr. J. C. Jackson, K.C., for the defence, said he had a complete alibi in answer to the charge.

Yesterday he completed the defence by calling five witnesses, all of whom recalled seeing Mr. Brown and speaking to him at the Warden Lodge Hotel, in the Isle of Sheppey, Kent, on August 12, the date on which he was alleged to have received the money in Liverpool.

Dismissing the charge, Alderman J. Edwards said it had been a most remarkable case and one that had given him plenty of food for serious thought.

"I have weighed the circumstances carefully," he added, "and I feel that I would not be justified in sending this case for trial."

Mr. Brown was allowed costs for the witnesses he had called in his defence.

MALAYAN WONDERS.

A VIVID JUNGLE PICTURE.

In a work entitled "Malaya," just issued, Major Enriquez gives a graphic account of the peoples, the history, and the fauna of Malaya. Perhaps the most interesting section is that in which he describes the wonderful butterflies, and strange insects and snakes that haunt the peninsula. Of leaf insects he says:

All that can be said of these amazing creatures is that they are leaves, with veins, ribs, perforations, and blemishes all complete. They hang on a branch and are stirred by the wind exactly like the leaves around them.

There are said to be 110 different kinds of snakes in Malaya. One of the deadliest, the sun snake, is most exquisite.

The small serpent—and it is more than about a foot long—is like a cloisne jewel. The back is Oxford blue, the sides Cambridge blue, the belly brickred, and the head and tail crimson.

Twenty-four boys, formerly at the school for the sons of Scottish soldiers, and sailors at Dunblane, form the Lochaber Pipe Band, which is going on a five years' tour round isolated lumber camps in Canada to entertain the workers to the skirl of the pipes.

Secrecy was just a precaution. Nobody knew of the Belle Rose in connexion with the Merfield case, even if anybody had had the luck to discover her hiding place.

I stood looking at her for a minute or two. She had a big cuddly, with a wooden slide and a substantial door, which was closed.

She lay close in to the bank, but to board her it was necessary to hang on to a branch of the tree and drop on deck.

I did so with as little noise as I might. The engine, just forward of the stern sheets, was covered with a tarpaulin. The cuddly door was padlocked on the outside. Nobody was on board.

This surprised me. I had expected to find somebody on board to help me prove my theory.

I sat on the roof of the cuddly and lit a cigarette, trying to guess where the person might be who ought to have been on board.

I had not taken three whiffs before I heard a voice say: "Defense de fumer!"

And there was Mrs. Briscoe above me, looking between the branches on shore.

(To be Continued.)

OUR BADLY PAID ORGANISTS.

CINEMAS THAT GIVE MORE THAN CHURCHES.

London, Oct. 6. Criticisms of the "vulgar" and "mawkish" character of much church music and the slender payment of organists and choirs were made by Dr. C. H. Moody, organist of Ripon Cathedral, at the Ripon Diocesan Conference yesterday.

He said that the great spiritual awakening brought about by the Oxford Movement was followed by the introduction of much decadent Church music. He continued:

Old ideals were tarnished by the wholesale introduction of tawdry hymns and anthems. Composers busied themselves with more or less feeble imitations of Mendelssohn. Strength was put aside for sentimentality. Church music was drifting with a mawkish tide, and old-time vigour was superseded by vulgarity. The sentimental tide is said to be at the ebb, but it requires very careful watching.

Invertebrate Tunes. "A good many popular hymn tunes," he added, "are invertebrate, weak in melody, and bolstered by limsy harmonies."

Dr. Moody said that occasionally the organist's life is brightened by an enlivening juxtaposition, and sometimes he has been compensated for having to play humiliating tunes by hearing "Christian, seek not yet repose," as a prelude to the sermon, and "Art thou weary" at the end of it.

Dr. Moody dwelt on the financial difficulty of maintaining cathedral services on the present basis, and said there was a real danger of the passing of the daily choral service. The combined salaries of the cathedral organist and the lay clerks was, he said, less than the remuneration of many an organist in a cinema.

He advocated the holding of congregational rehearsals as a means of introducing unfamiliar tunes.

LONDON EXPRESS IN COLLISION.

GOODS TRAIN CUT IN TWO.

London, Oct. 6. During a dense fog last night the 5.50 p.m. Manchester to London express, which was due at St. Pancras at 10.5 p.m., came into collision with a goods train near Hendon station, a short distance from the viaduct crossing a corner of the Welsh Harp.

The goods train was cut in two and many of the wagons strewn about the permanent way but, beyond shock and slight bruises, none of the passengers in the express was injured.

The accident caused considerable alarm, however, among the passengers, composed mainly of Manchester business men and a number of women.

The accident occurred shortly after ten o'clock, and it was not until 1.30 this morning that a relief engine brought the train and passengers to St. Pancras.

Couples on Honeymoon. One of the passengers, Mr. W. J. Mason, a Manchester business man, said to a reporter at St. Pancras: "I was in one of the two dining saloons at the time of the accident. We were travelling very slowly because of the dense fog, but, nevertheless, the sudden stop as our engine hit the goods wagons threw us all over the compartment."

Immediately after the accident all the lights went out in the carriage, this adding to our confusion. Many of us went to open the windows and look out, but owing to the fog nothing could be seen. There were a number of women in the dining saloon and three couples who had been married during the day and were on their way to London for their honeymoon. There was no panic, however. Everyone seemed to take it all very, very calmly.

At the time of the collision, the goods train was passing at a slanting angle across the main line. The express struck it in the middle, cutting it in two. After the accident the engine and the front portion of the express were detached. The remainder was taken to Hendon station. A pilot engine was shunted on to it, and it proceeded to St. Pancras.

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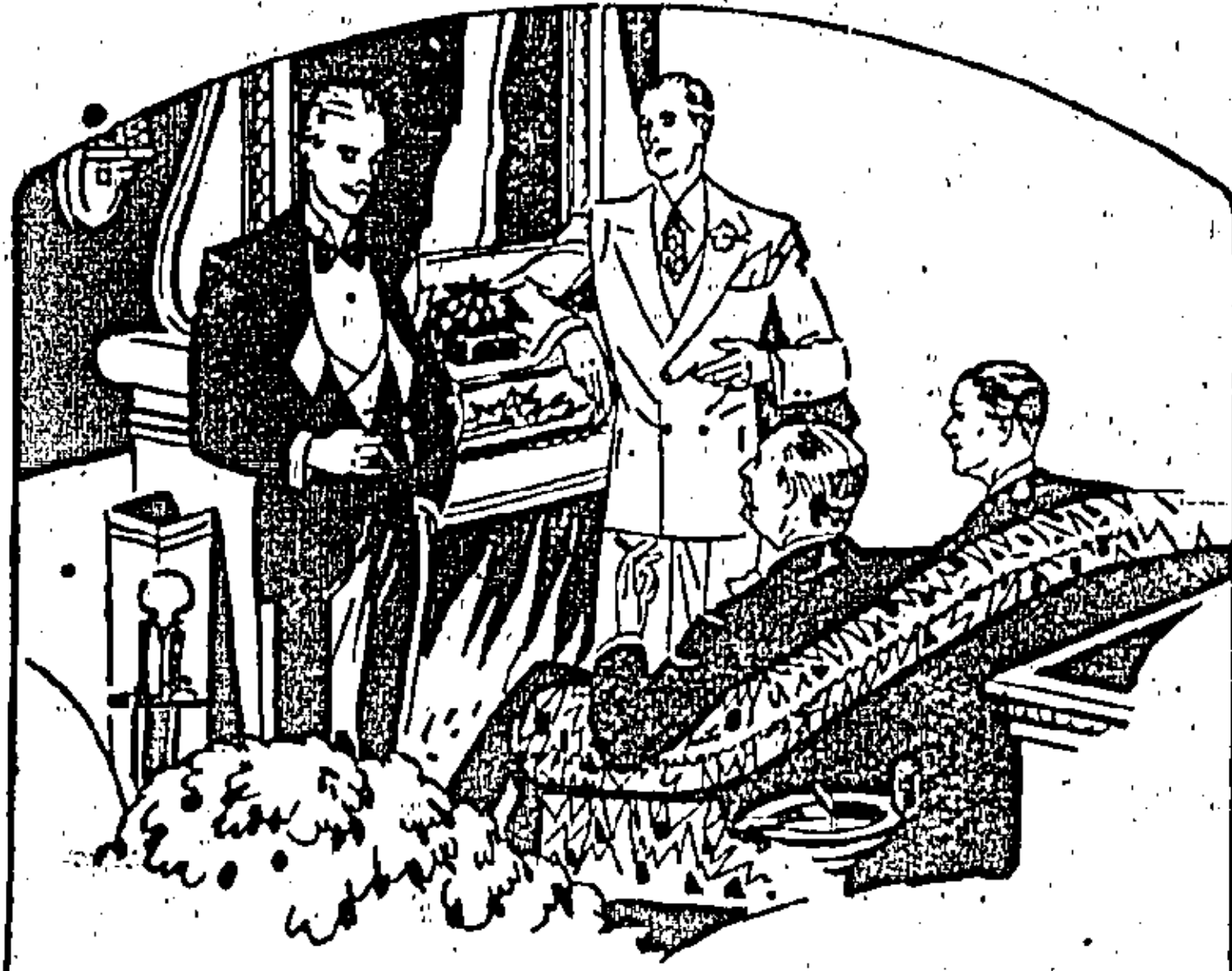
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Pres. Cleveland ... Nov. 2nd, 6 p.m.

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Pres. Cleveland ... Nov. 2nd, 6 p.m.

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RETURNING RESIDENTS.

THE MANTUA'S BIG LIST.

Among the passengers for Hongkong who are expected to arrive by the s.s. Mantua on Friday are:—
Mr. and Mrs. J. Adam and child,
Miss S. H. Andrews; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. H. Beavis, Mrs. F. K. E. Blair, Miss K. H. Blair, Miss E. K. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Batchelor, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Brooks, Mr. K. Brooks, Mrs. L. E. Dorling, Miss H. Davies, Mr. G. Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. B. Guest, Mrs. Gould, Miss Gould, Mrs. H. M. Gill, Miss Gill, Mr. and Mrs. Gould, Mrs. H. E. Gill, Surg.-Lt. F. W. Gaywood, Miss V. R. Harrison, Comdr. A. R. Hulthide, R.N., Mrs. A. G. Little, Miss Little, Master Little, Mrs. C. Luard, Miss Luard, Mr. G. Mellis, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. B. McElderry, Miss M. S. McElderry, Mr. M. R. Montgomery, Mrs. M. D. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Newhouse, Mrs. I. Nairby-Luxmore, Surg.-Lt. T. S. Osborne, Mr. C. R. Poole, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ringgold, child and infant, Mr. H. L. Robinson, Miss D. Robinson, Mrs. A. E. Sutton, Miss Sutton, Miss V. Scars-wood, Dr. J. H. Sanders, Mr. A. J. Steele, Miss Irene Taylor, Mr. J. G. Wood, Miss E. M. Wells and Mrs. B. E. Waddington.

Among those arriving by the Hakusan Maru on Sunday are:—
Mrs. J. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Bradbury, Miss V. M. L. Bradbury, Miss J. U. Bradbury, Miss C. Crannell, Miss V. Crannell, Mr. Z. M. Galang, Mr. L. Guy, Mr. A. V. Heron, Miss K. F. Heron, Miss D. E. Heron, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hicks, Rev. T. W. B. James, Mr. F. Mason, Mr. G. E. Matthews, Mrs. D. E. Melson, Mrs. B. H. Svenson, Mr. and Mrs. L. Vidal, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Watson and Miss D. J. A. Watson.

THE "UNFINISHED SYMPHONY."

CHANGE IN THE COMPETITION CONDITIONS.

Berlin: German protests at the announcement that an American firm had offered a 20,000 dollar prize to the person who contrived to finish Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony" in the best manner have had an interesting sequel.

This week the Union of German Composers has announced that an alteration in the conditions of the competition has been achieved. The 20,000 dollars will now be offered, not for any tampering with the work of Schubert, but for an entirely new symphonic composition. This is required to be imbued with a "modern" spirit of musical composition, but must be based upon a melodious theme after the manner of a Schubert symphony.

OUR DAILY TALK ON HEALTH.

INHERITING OF OLD AGE.

POVERTY A FACTOR.

It is now realized that the members of some families live longer in general than do those of others. A person does not inherit, however, any particular tendency to old age. What he does inherit is a type of body or a constitution which enables him to survive better than does the average man the attacks of infectious organisms and the multitudinous assaults on the tissues made by bad living habits.

Raymond Pearl, the statistician of Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene, found that almost invariably persons whose parents died past the age of 80 would "themselves" live on an average more than twenty years longer than the average for the community.

In a series of more than 1,500 cases in which the age at death was known of both the individuals and of their parents, it was found that 6.3 per cent. lived to the age of 80 when neither parent reached that; 9.8 per cent. lived to 80 when one parent reached that age; and 20.6 per cent. lived to 80 when both parents reached that age.

Dr. H. W. Dingman has analyzed the available statistics provided by insurance companies and other organizations relative to this point. Unfortunately family records are disappointing, since insurance records contain many mis-statements.

He calls attention to a most interesting observation having to do with the question as to the longevity of the first-born. Actually first-born children show a higher mortality than do their brothers and sisters, the rate being 82.2 per cent. of deaths in the first year per 1,000 living births, but only 70 per cent. of deaths in the first year of second and third-born children. Apparently the lessons of the first child-birth benefit the subsequent.

One of the chief factors affecting longevity is poverty in infancy. The records show invariably that the children of the poor die to a greater extent and earlier than do those of the rich. Because of poverty, the former is frequently poorly nourished in the period before the child is born and this makes it difficult for the child to get an adequate start in life.

Batons were used in a fight between the police and a crowd of excursionists from Llandudno at Lime-street Station, Liverpool. James Burgess, aged 41, of Angleroad, Liverpool, was at the police court yesterday fined 20s. for disorderly behaviour and 60s. for assaulting two police officers. His son, James Burgess, was fined 10s. for assaulting the police. Evidence was given that trouble arose through the station barrier with a toy cycle for which he had no ticket. Many excursionists took sides with the Burgessses.

RATEPAYERS AND RETRENCHMENT.

CHINESE ISSUE A CIRCULAR.

The Chinese Ratepayers' Association in the International Settlement of Shanghai on Thursday sent the following circular letter to Messrs. Ho Tuh-kwe, Feng Siao-san, Chao Cheng-ching, and others to collect their views on the Shanghai Municipal Council.

"On October 29, the various local newspapers published an article to the effect that the Shanghai Municipal Council is collecting views on the subject of cutting down the expenses of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and that the Council has organized a financial committee to take charge of the matter. Yesterday, Mr. Yeh, Acting Chairman of the Committee of the Shanghai Municipal Council, issued a circular notice collecting views regarding the cutting down of the expenses of the Shanghai Municipal Council. Judging by the statements, it is already evident that the Shanghai Municipal Council is spending money lavishly. We deem it necessary to ask your views regarding this matter, and request you to send us your views in writing, in order that they may be submitted to the financial committee of the Shanghai Municipal Council for consideration."—Siuwanpao.

BIG DIAMOND THEFT.

AMERICANS' SECOND HAUL.

London, Oct. 6.

It was revealed yesterday that Mr. J. Rosenfeld, a diamond merchant, of Whitechapel-road, E., has been robbed of stones valued at £500 by a trick similar to one successfully used on September 26 on Hutton Garden merchant, when diamonds valued at £5,000 were stolen. From the description of the men the police are satisfied that the same two men committed both thefts.

Two Americans were in Mr. Rosenfeld's shop for half an hour examining various stones. Mr. Rosenfeld and his two sons and a man whose name is said to be Singer were also in the shop.

When the Americans had gone it was found that a packet of diamonds containing 15 stones valued at £500 was missing.

A reward of £50 is offered by Messrs. Tyler and Co., assessors, of Holborn-viaduct, E.C., on behalf of Lloyd's underwriters, for information leading to the recovery of the stolen property.



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EMPEROR OF CANADA	Feb. 15	Feb. 18	Feb. 21	Feb. 24	Mar. 4
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Mar. 7	Mar. 10	Mar. 13	Mar. 16	Mar. 25
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TO TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI	Cheongshing	Satur. 12th Nov at 5 p.m.	5 p.m.
TO OSAKA via AMOI, SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Lalsang	Sun. 20th Nov at 7 a.m.	7 a.m.
TO CANTON	Cheongshing	Wed. 9th Nov at 6 p.m.	6 p.m.
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FORGED NOTES.

GANG ROUNDED UP AT SHANGHAI.

A mass of Bank of Communications notes of various denominations estimated to total on their face value five to eight million dollars and all stamped "Hankow," three to four millions of which have been obtained from the bank in Hankow by the Communists, are reported to be in circulation and forgers and counterfeiters are said to be purchasing quantities of the notes and erasing "Hankow" and substituting "Shanghai." That was the problem, says the N. C. D. News, of Nov. 5, with which the Criminal Investigation Department of the Shanghai Municipal Police was faced with. Hankow notes are said to have been sold at a discount of 80 per cent. and converted into notes which could be changed at their face value.

Late last night in the Criminal Investigation Department at the Central Police Station the head of the forgers' gang and three of his accomplices were to be found. Detective-Inspector Teller of the Special Branch and his Chinese counterparts had run down the counterfeiters and had caught them redhanded: paraphernalia, ink, blocks and the usual adjuncts to counterfeiting all are in the S. M. P. hands. A fine piece of work which has taken the Detective Special Branch nearly five weeks to accomplish.

The police received information a few weeks ago that purchases of Bank of Communications Hankow notes as a huge discount, were proceeding on a large scale. There was almost a run on the local branch of the bank, the Chinese were presenting their notes and asking for silver, they also had heard of the transformation which was being carried on. Only the most careful scrutiny could detect the forgery.

It is possible to realize the result if these people had not been detected. Tens of thousands of dollars might have passed over the Race Club counters for four days and perhaps amongst these would be a large quantity of forged notes. The Police fortunately have the leader of the gang and three others, in custody. The forgers may not, of course, have had in view the rapid passing of notes at the races, but it is significant that they have been working at top speed at this time when racing is at its height. The police, however, realised that it was of the utmost importance to track this gang down immediately and the untiring work of the Criminal Investigation Department had its due reward.

A pretty wedding was solemnized at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on November 3, the Very Rev. Dean Symons officiating, when Miss Hyslop became the bride of Mr. J. Walker of the China Inland Mission. The bride, prettily attired in white, and carrying a bouquet of which chrysanthemums, looked charming as she walked along the aisle to the altar. After the ceremony a reception was held in Seymour Road, where toasts to the happy couple were honoured.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per s.s. President Grant.—Mr. D. Case, Mrs. S. B. Case, Mr. C. Chan, Sir Shou-son Chow, Lady Shou-son Chow, Mr. Y. H. Chan, Mr. T. W. Chow, Mr. Stanley Eddon, Mr. B. Clifton, Mr. G. H. Frary, Mrs. M. B. Grindley, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Dr. J. M. Henry, Mrs. James M. Henry, Miss Natalie Henry, Master A. B. Henry, Mr. H. Kadoorie, Mr. Wing Shu Lam, Mr. Chih Sheung Lam, Mr. and Mrs. Jos Leddy, Mr. L. C. Lee, Mr. C. H. Lee, Mr. Wan Yu Lee, Mr. Cheok-nin Leung, Mr. Shi Chen, Mr. Wm. A. Merkel, Mr. J. L. Monroe, Miss Hazel Merkel, Mr. H. W. Ray, Mr. Joseph Rock, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Slater, Miss N. H. Snyder, Mr. Yee Kam Sum, Miss Geo Sun, Mr. H. P. Surrey, Mr. W. Van der Steen, Mr. Warneken, Mr. Frederick Whyte, Mr. L. M. Whyte, Mrs. T. W. Wong, Mrs. Wong, Mrs. Yau, Mr. N. H. Yau, Mr. Y. D. Zuo, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Arnold, Mr. W. H. Babbitt, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Babbitt, Mr. Neal Boulton, Mr. B. Brown, Mr. P. V. Chamberlain, Miss Fui Chang Chan, Mrs. Henry H. Cohen, Miss E. C. Cranska, Mr. Hasnani Dalamal, Mrs. Ellsworth Davis, Mrs. C. H. Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dravo, Capt. and Mrs. Paul Erickson, Miss Eleanor Erickson, Mr. Richard Fleischer, Mrs. D. Greenwell, Mr. H. Hamaguchi, Mrs. A. B. Hanson, Mr. Asai Hiroshi, Mr. Holley, Mr. H. M. Hodges, Mrs. F. M. Ingersoll, Mr. Master Donald Ingersoll, Mrs. Stewart Jamieson, Mrs. O. M. Johnson, Mrs. Vera G. Kelzova, Mr. Frank Liddell, Mrs. H. L. Liddell, Bishop and Mrs. C. B. Mitchell, Mr. Li Huan Ngo, Mr. R. Ohno, Mr. Earl Y. Parks, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rackwell, Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Sharp, Mr. W. Sharp, Mr. L. Taber, Mrs. H. E. Thompson, Mr. V. M. Volaky, Mr. M. J. Veldkamp, Mrs. Lillian Wright, Mr. A. Gruenich, Mr. Ralph L. Reynolds, Mr. Ischihiro Nokujiro, Mr. W. E. Douglas, Mrs. Leo Greub, Mr. W. E. Douglas, Mrs. T. J. Eddy, Mr. Wm. R. Tobey, Mr. W. J. Sawyer, Mr. M. Freeman, Mr. Jorge Sunica, Mr. T. Chih Chuan, Mrs. So Bih, Master Otallia Ty, Mr. H. J. Knotnerus, Mr. T. J. Draper.

Per s.s. P. and O. Delta.—Mr. S. Looper, Mr. C. S. MacDonald, Mrs. MacDonald, Mr. D. MacDonald, Mrs. D. Strachan, Rev. D. Mac Odrum, Major Marsh, Conductor Whymer, Sub Conductor Bridgeman, Sub Conductor Pick, Mr. Goodman Mahomed, Mr. Bogha Ram, Mr. Ameruddin Kaka, Mr. Taisi Ram, Mr. Shio Ram, Cantam, Mr. Harbiem Lall, Mr. Ghyasuddin, Mr. Syed A. H. Jemadar, Mr. F. J. Jemadar, Mr. W. V. David, Mr. P. S. Manndia, Mr. Kuppam, Mr. Deo, Mr. Menin, W/O Hardwar, W/O Dera Singh, W/O Pere Lal Passi, Jemadar Fakir Singh, Mr. N. B. Mukojee, Pte. F. Anzell, Pte. J. Buttery, Pte. J. Barras, Pte. E. French, Pte. J. Peabworth, Pte. R. Rowe, Sgt. J. Fryer, Pte. J. Carr, Cpl. J. Berringer, Pte. J. Curry, Sgt. P. McCormack.

Per s.s. Taiping from Australian ports.—Mr. V. Wipell, Mr. J. Walsh, Mrs. Noakes, Mrs. Buchan, Miss Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Seth, Mrs. N. B. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. John Drinkwater, Mr. and Mrs. E. Boye, Miss P. Lethbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bris, Mr. Graham Brown, Rev. Thos. Graham, Mr. Middleton, Mrs. R. Taylor, Mrs. S. M. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Gayon, Mrs. Veyreze.

DEPARTED.

Per A. M. L. liner Pres. Grant for Manila on Nov. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Arnold, Mr. W. H. Babbitt, Mr. and Mrs. Lech Bargenheimer, Mr. Neal Boulton, Mrs. Lee Brown, Mr. F. V. Chamberlain, Miss Chan, Pui Chang, Mrs. Henry H. Cohen, Miss E. C. Cranska, Mr. Hasnani Dalamal, Mrs. Ellsworth Davis, Mrs. C. H. Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Dravo, Capt. and Mrs. Paul Erickson, Miss Eleanor Erickson, Mr. Richard Fleischer, Mrs. D. Greenwell, Mr. H. Hamaguchi, Mrs. A. B. Hanson, Mr. Asai Hiroshi, Mr. Holley, Mr. H. M. Hodges, Mrs. F. M. Ingersoll, Mr.

TARIFF DISPUTE.

A PROVISIONAL TREATY PENDING AGREEMENT.

Washington, Nov. 8.

The United States reply to the latest communication from France as regards the tariff dispute, has been sent to Paris. It is understood that it is confined to an explanation of technical points which it is necessary to clear up as a preliminary to opening negotiations for a commercial treaty regulating Franco-American tariff relations.

American officials hope that the Note will facilitate a provisional tariff agreement which will endure for the period of treaty negotiations.—Reuter's American Service.

Donald Ingersoll, Mr. Stewart Jamieson, Mrs. O. M. Johnson, Mrs. Vera G. Kelzova, Mr. Frank Liddell, Mrs. H. L. Liddell, Bishop and Mrs. C. B. Mitchell, Mr. Li Huan Ngo, Mr. R. Ohno, Mr. Earl Y. Parks, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rackwell, Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Sharp, Mr. W. Sharp, Mr. L. Taber, Mrs. H. E. Thompson, Mr. V. M. Volaky, Mr. M. J. Veldkamp, Mrs. Lillian Wright, Mr. A. Gruenich, Mr. Ralph L. Reynolds, Mr. Ischihiro Nokujiro, Mr. W. E. Douglas, Mrs. Leo Greub, Mr. W. E. Douglas, Mrs. T. J. Eddy, Mr. Wm. R. Tobey, Mr. W. J. Sawyer, Mr. M. Freeman, Mr. Jorge Sunica, Mr. T. Chih Chuan, Mrs. So Bih, Master Otallia Ty, Mr. H. J. Knotnerus, Mr. T. J. Draper.

Per s.s. President Jefferson for San Francisco via ports, November 8.—Lt. and Mrs. A. S. Albino, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Benson, Mr. Josef Borisoff, Mrs. Anna Borisoff, Mrs. N. F. Dela Fuente, Mr. Guillermo Dela Fuente, Mr. Simon Feldstein, Mrs. Jane D. Feldstein, Mr. D. Francisco Gisbert, Mr. C. O. Julian, Capt. W. A. Reddish, Mrs. W. Grace Reddish, Miguel Salgado, Miss Teresa Salgado, Mrs. V. B. Aquino, Mr. Cora-gando, Mrs. Annie Sharuff, Dr. Cora-gando Aquino, Mrs. V. B. Carnegie, Thomas Carnegie, Mr. V. B. Carnegie, Mrs. V. B. Carnegie, Miss Elvira Johnson, Mrs. Susan P. Mitchell, Miss Virginia L. Mitchell, Mr. August G. F. Peglow, Mr. Edward Strain, Mrs. Ruth Martin Wilgus, Mr. Walter E. Wilgus, Mr. James M. Wilgus, Miss Ruth E. Wilgus, Mr. Kay Foo Chee, Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Hayes, Mr. Lam Shin Hing, Mr. Lam Shue, Mr. Wang Kam Kuang, Mr. Kwan Sak Lun, Mr. A. Flashman, Mr. Pang Tak Sang, Mr. Chau Kwan Chou, Mr. Tom King, Mr. Ho Dai Shing, Mr. Lou Cheung, Mr. T. W. Southan, Mr. Ng Pang King, Mr. W. Watkinson, Mr. J. Geare, Infant Geare, Mr. Chan Lai Nam, Mr. Wong Ilin Chee, Mr. Kwan Hon Git, Dr. D. W. Lyon, Mr. Cheong Hi Ting, Mr. and Mrs. Wong Shiu Yau, Mr. S. F. Ho, Mr. Kwok Tam Wan, Mr. F. F. Shing, Mr. S. H. Ling, Mr. T. V. Shing, Mr. Chiang Wai San, Mr. Cheung Wai Chun, Mrs. M. Harston, Mrs. V. H. Watton, Mr. Walter Watton, Mr. J. Angleitner, Mrs. Cheung Wah, Mrs. Cheung Shee, Mrs. Cher Shee, Miss Tong See Leong, Miss Cheung Mui, Mr. Sung Fat, Miss P. B. Penn, Mr. Cheung Sui Lun, Mr. and Mrs. Sassoon, Infant Sassoon, Mr. A. Carlson.

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MONGOLIA	16,504	26th Nov. Marseilles & London
MANTUA	10,946	10th Dec. Marseilles & London
KHIVA	9,135	17th Dec. Straits & Bombay
KASHGAR	9,005	24th Dec. Marseilles, L'don & A'werp
MOREA	10,953	7th Jan. 1928 Marseilles & London
KALYAN	9,114	21st Jan. Straits & Bombay
DEVANHA	8,155	21st Jan. Marseilles, L'don & A'werp
MALWA	10,986	4th Feb. Marseilles & London
KHYBER	9,114	18th Feb. Marseilles, L'don & A'werp
MAEDONIA	11,120	3rd Mar. Marseilles & London
*KHIVA	9,135	10th Mar. Marseilles, L'don & A'werp

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TALMA	10,000	4th Dec.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

TANDA	6,956	2nd Dec.	Manila, Sandakan, Thura.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	30th Dec.	Island, Townsville, B'bane.
ARAFURA	6,000	27 Jan. 1928	Sydney and Melbourne.

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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

TALMA	10,000	10 Nov. 6 a.m.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yoko & Osaka
MANTUA	10,946	11th Nov.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
KHIVA	9,135	19th Nov.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
KASHGAR	9,005	26th Nov.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
MOREA	10,953	9th Dec.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
KALYAN	9,114	13th Dec.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
DEVANHA	8,155	24th Dec.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
MALWA	10,986	7th Jan. 1928	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
KHYBER	9,114	21st Jan.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
KHIVA	9,135	28th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
MAEDONIA	11,120	4th Feb.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
KASHMIR	8,985	18th Feb.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
KALYAN	9,114	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
MANTUA	10,946	2nd Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
MONGOLIA	16,504	17th Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
MOREA	10,953	30th Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
KASHGAR	9,005	13th Apr.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
MALWA	10,986	27th Apr.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
DEVANHA	8,155	11th May	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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SUNDAY EXCURSION 13TH NOVEMBER 1927.

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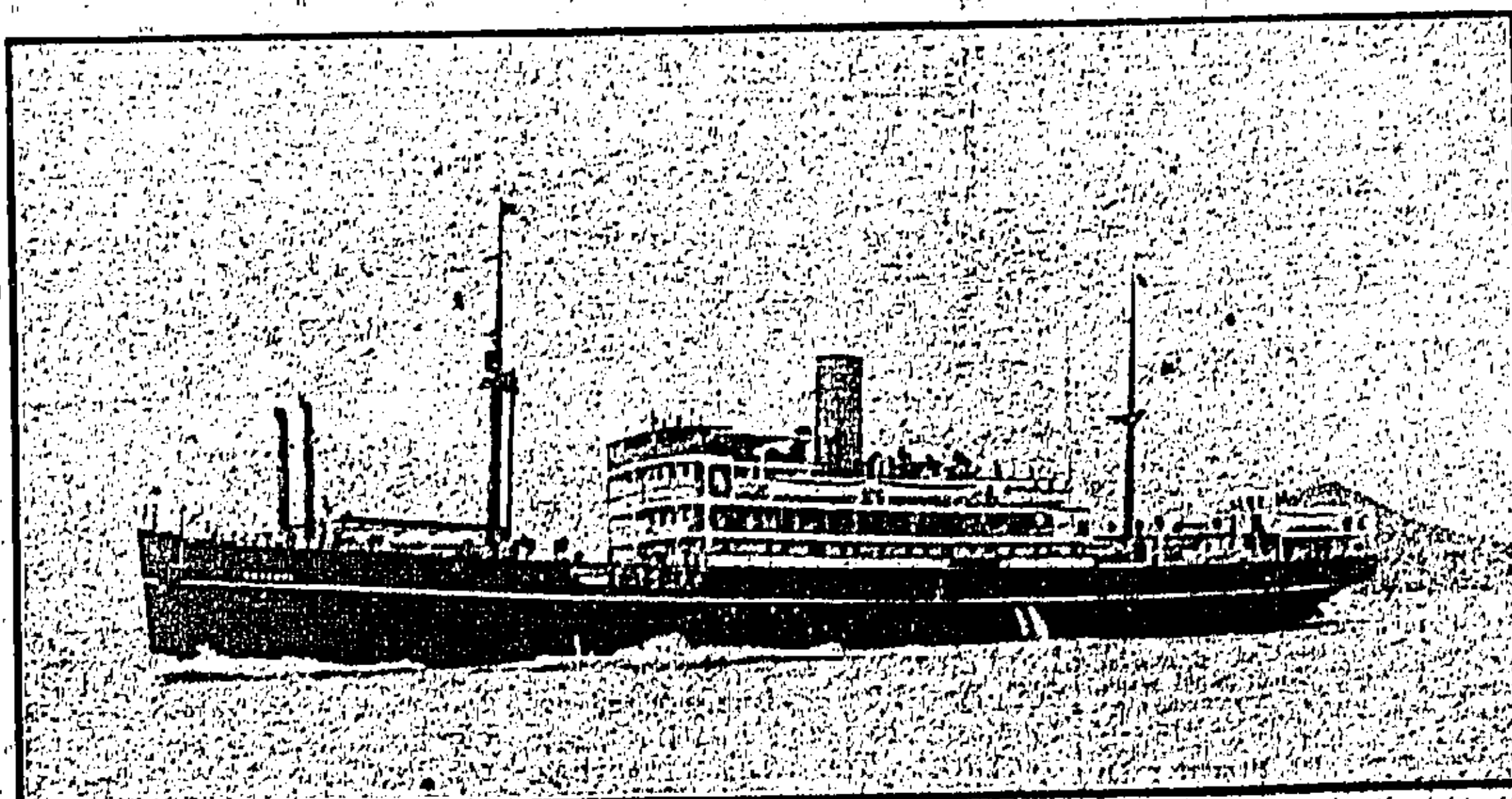
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Victoria, Hongkong.

SEVERE SOUTHERN
DEFEAT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE CANTON BOYCOTT.

British Government to Act.

London, Nov. 8.

In the House of Commons, re-
plying to Sir John Power, Sir
Austin Chamberlain reviewed the
events in China since the end of
July.

He concluded by stating that
the Government were considering
steps to deal with the reported
revival of an anti-British boycott
at Canton.—*Reuter*.

RETURNING RESERVISTS.

Deserve Well of the Country.

London, Nov. 8.

Replying to the Labour mem-
ber, Mr. Thurtle, in the House of
Commons, with regard to the
army reservists coming home from
China, Sir Laming Worthington
Evans said he hoped that
employers who had the power to
find them work would remember
that they were well-deserving of
the country.—*Reuter*.

SHANSI CLAIMS.

Siege of Chuchow Raised.

Shanghai, Nov. 9.

General Feng Yu-shiang tele-
graphed to Nanking yesterday
anticipating the early fall of
Suchow, stating that the city has
been surrounded by his troops.
Large numbers of wounded
soldiers have been sent back to
Tsinan.

An official report from Nanking
states that the Shansi forces
at Chuchow have been successful
in their attempt to break out of
the city, which was besieged by
Fengtien troops, and are now co-
operating with other Shansi troops
to the north of Chuchow in an
attack in the direction of Peking.
—*Nam Ching Pao*.

THE NORTHERN FRONT.

Fall of Kweichow.

Peking, Nov. 8.

Reports from Honan are still
meagre. While the fall of Kweichow
has not yet been confirmed, latest
reports state that heavy fighting
is going on in that region.

It is reported that Chang Chung-
chang has left Tsinanfu to stiffen
the Chihli-Shantung resistance.

Hsuehchowfu telegrams to the
vernacular papers stating that
Chu Yu-pu says he has "changed
his plans and is concentrating
forces at Kweichow instead of
Kaifeng," are self-explanatory.

From Chinese sources comes a
report that Feng Yu-shiang has
telegraphed to Nanking urging a
drive up the Tsinpu railway to
meet his forces at Hsuehchowfu.
However, the fact is that Ankuo-
chun troops at Hsuehchowfu, on the
North of the Yellow River, cross-
ing to the South bank, seriously
threatens Feng's lines of com-
munications.—*Reuter*.

FLOUR TRADE
DISPUTE.

CONFERENCE HELD LAST
NIGHT.

Regarding the recent demand by
local flour merchants for a decrease
in the wages of flour carriers, which
resulted in a strong protest by the
latter, it is learned that last night
there was a meeting at the
Twenty Four Guilds Association
at which representatives of both
parties were present, for a discus-
sion of the dispute.

The chair was occupied by Mr.
Ho Kwong, who is the Chairman of
the Twenty-four Guilds. After
speeches had been delivered by
both sides, a lengthy discussion en-
sued, but both parties declined to
make any concession. The meet-
ing was closed without result,
though the representative of the
labourers promised that he would
call a further meeting of the la-
bourers.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are the replies to
to-day's questions:—
1. Lord Merivale. 2. The name given to
a thermometer scale after Gabriel Daniel
Fahrenheit (1686-1736), who introduced it.
3. November 8. 4. New animal,
consisting of a cross between Galloway cows
and yaks. 5. Czechoslovakian dramatist,
author of "The Robber." 6. A papal court,
once the supreme court of Christendom; re-
stored to its functions of supreme court of
appeal by Pope Pius X. in 1908. 7. (a) Stock-
holm; (b) Helsingfors; (c) Montevideo; (d)
Warsaw; (e) Luxembourg. 8. Coolidge, Har-
rison, Wilson. 9. 10. (a) Forty-four years
old; (b) born at Predappio, near Forlì, in the
old; his father was a blacksmith and
housekeeper. 11. British migratory bird, about
six inches long, with grey upper plumage, a
black and white tail, and white breast. 12.
Because the original watermark in the paper
was a foot's cap and bells.

TO-DAY.

Dollar on demand 2/- 3/16.
Lighting-up 6.42 p.m.

JOURNALISM AND
POLITICS.

SOME REVELATIONS AND
MEMORIES.

MR. SPENDER'S CAREER.

The evening *Westminster*, which
Mr. Spender edited for 26 years,
has ceased to exist. The story of
its life is told in a book of memoirs
just published as only Mr.
Spender could tell it, with all the
sincere and dispassionate con-
viction which once distinguished his
leading articles. The paper
addressed itself with success to
the men and women who formed
opinion. But their number was
small at best, and some were
necessarily antagonized by the
paper's calculated partisanship.
Yet it comes as a shock to read
that from first to last the *West-
minster* cost its owners about
£500,000, and that in the days of
the fiscal controversy, when the
combination of Gould's cartoons,
Geake's facts and figures, and the
editor's arguments made it one of
the most powerful organs in the
country, the circulation was only
20,000.

Mr. Spender makes it clear that
he did what he held to be right
without thought of the effect on
his sales. His attitude is clearly
set out in his discussion of the
telegram which the German
Imperial Chancellor sent him on
the eve of war. The telegram
stated that Germany was pressing
Austria to negotiate with Russia.
To publish it was to invite a
charge of pro-Germanism, with its
obvious and deadly risks to cir-
culation. Yet Mr. Spender pub-
lished it without hesitation.

My judgment was formed on
very simple grounds. The tele-
gram might be an effort to de-
ceive; or it might be the serious
intimation of a last-hour attempt
by Germany to restrain Austria.
In the former case it could do no
harm, for British action would be
determined not by what Germany
said but by what she did, and that
would declare itself in a few
hours. In the latter case I should
incur the most serious responsi-
bility if I suppressed a document
which offered the faintest hope of
a new move towards peace. I
had no means of judging which
of these things it really was; the
only question was whether I
should give the public the oppor-
tunity of judging for themselves,
and I had no doubt whatever
about that.

News Suppression.

On the other hand, Mr. Spender
could suppress news out of the
same sense of public duty. When
the Expeditionary Force first
went out it was intended to bring
the wounded back to England.
The scheme broke down, and our
casualties endured cruel suffer-
ings for lack of swift and com-
fortable transport to hospitals
behind the line. Mr. Spender wit-
nessed what was happening, made
the most urgent representations to
the authorities, and saw the whole
system changed within ten days.
In this case he used the lever of
a threat to publish the facts in
defiance of the Censorship. He
refrained from publishing not, as
he is careful to explain, out of
fastidiousness about "stunts," but
because the public interest would
be more effectively served by what
a War Office official described in
another not dissimilar connexion
as "polite blackmail."

Mr. Spender's methods suffi-
ciently indicate the personality
which unobtrusively pervades his
book. His account of his daily
work shows that he spared no
pains to inform himself thoroug-
ly of his facts. So much, indeed,
follows from his conception of
journalistic duty. But while he
was thus accessible to informa-
tion, he insisted, equally as a
matter of principle, on his right
of private judgment, and no feel-
ing of friendship ever deterred
him from criticism. Thus, when
the South African War broke out
he kept in friendly touch with
both sections of the Liberal Party,
while himself developing views
which were agreeable to neither.
He objected to the policy which
had led to the war, but demanded
a greater military effort than the
Government first thought neces-
sary and looked forward to a
peace of annexation. On this last
point Campbell-Bannerman shared
his views, but he characteristically
notes that the fact was un-
known to him at the time.

His friends knew their man.
Of all the figures in public life
Lord Rosebery most charmed and
delighted him, and he worked un-
ceasingly to bring him back into
the party. The crisis came when,
shortly before the 1905 election,
Lord Rosebery repudiated Camp-
bell-Bannerman's Irish policy.

Rosebery's conduct seemed to
me inexcusable, and this time I
closed the door with a bang, so
far as the *Westminster* was con-
cerned, and wrote the kind of
leading article which would have
estranged me from almost any
other public man. But Rosebery,
as usual, took no offence, on the
contrary he was as friendly
and welcoming as ever, chaffing

MANY DOG BITES.

YESTERDAY'S BIG LIST.

An unusual number of dog bites
was reported to the police yester-
day.

A coolie employed by the Dairy
Farm Company was bitten by a
mongrel when in Conduit Road.
The man has since been admitted
to the Government Civil Hospital
and the animal was taken to Ken-
nedy Town for observation.

Two other dogs, one belonging
to Pipe Major Mackay and the
other to Private Tate, both of the
King's Own Scottish Borderers,
were sent to Kennedy Town, on a
report being made to the police
that one of the dogs had bitten the
Pipe Major on the hand.

A terrier dog bit a Chinese sea-
man belonging to a lighter of the
China Navigation Company which
was lying off Bay View yesterday.
The seaman was immediately sent
to the Government Civil Hospital
and the dog was removed to Ken-
nedy Town.

In Kowloon, a dog which bit a
Japanese woman, named Kawasaki,
was sent to Matakook for observa-
tion. The woman is being attend-
ed by a private practitioner.

PASSENGER JUNK
CAPSIZED.

A HARBOUR COLLISION.

The coxswain of the Yaumati
Ferry launch, Man Shing reported
to the police yesterday at 3.45 p.m.
that about an hour earlier an
accident took place in the Harbour
which caused a cargo junk to
capsize, its occupants being thrown
into the water.

According to the report, the Man
Shing left the wharf near the
Western Market to proceed to
Mongkok. When it was a little
beyond the wharf, the coxswain
noticed a cargo junk, a passenger
junk and a launch approaching.
The Man Shing blew one blast and
the approaching launch replied
with one blast, so that they both
proceeded. The two cargo junks
also proceeded, one on the port
side and one on the starboard side
of the Man Shing. All of a sud-
den the passenger junk, which had
been on the port side up to this
time, suddenly cut across the Man
Shing's bows and, although the
coxswain put the launch full speed
astern, a collision could not be
averted.

The passenger junk capsized and
six people were thrown into the
water, but were immediately re-
scued. A police launch arrived on
the scene and towed the capsized
junk to the Yaumati Ferry wharf
at Yaumati.

The mistress of the junk was
sent to the Kwong Wah Hospital
suffering from the effects of im-
mersion. The total extent of the
damage is placed at \$250.

A STRICT CANTON
CENSORSHIP.

WRITERS OF ARTICLES
FERRETTED OUT.

In addition to a strict censor-
ship, all newspapers in Canton
have received information to the
effect that if the Government finds
anything deemed to be unfit for
publication in the papers, the cen-
sors will not only take the offend-
ing matter out, but will also in-
vestigate further into the ques-
tion as to who wrote the article
in question.

Though the Government has not
announced this new rule yet, cases
are known to have occurred among
Canton newspapers, says the ver-
nacular press, for instance with-
in the past week, where the cen-
sors insisted on finding out who
wrote the articles which they had
thought to be "reactionary," and
had ordered to be suppressed.

me gently at my discomfiture
and saying seriously that he really
understood and sympathized with
what he knew must be my dis-
appointment with him.

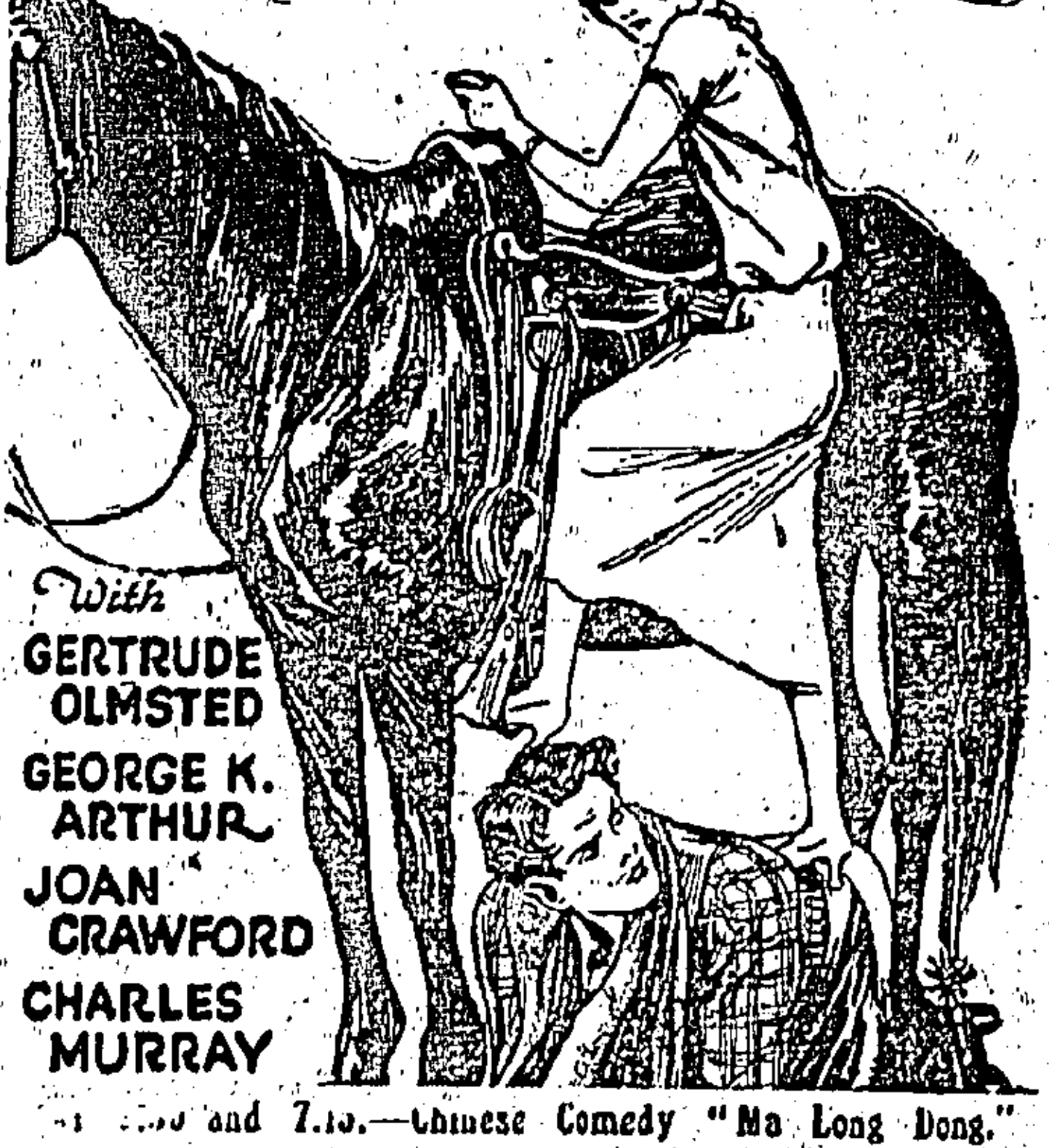
Mr. Spender is incapable of be-
traying a confidence, and though
the character-sketches in which
his book is rich make delightful
reading, they contain no indis-
cretions. Some light is thrown,
however, on the inner history of
the Liberal Party. We read, for
example, that John Morley wished
to be Foreign Secretary—Mr.
Spender cannot help a regret that
his wish was not realized—that
Lord Haldane, and not Mr.
Churchill, was expected to succeed
Mr. McKenna at the Admiralty,
and that it was in no wise at the
instance of his friends that Lord
Oxford finally broke with Mr.
Lloyd George.

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